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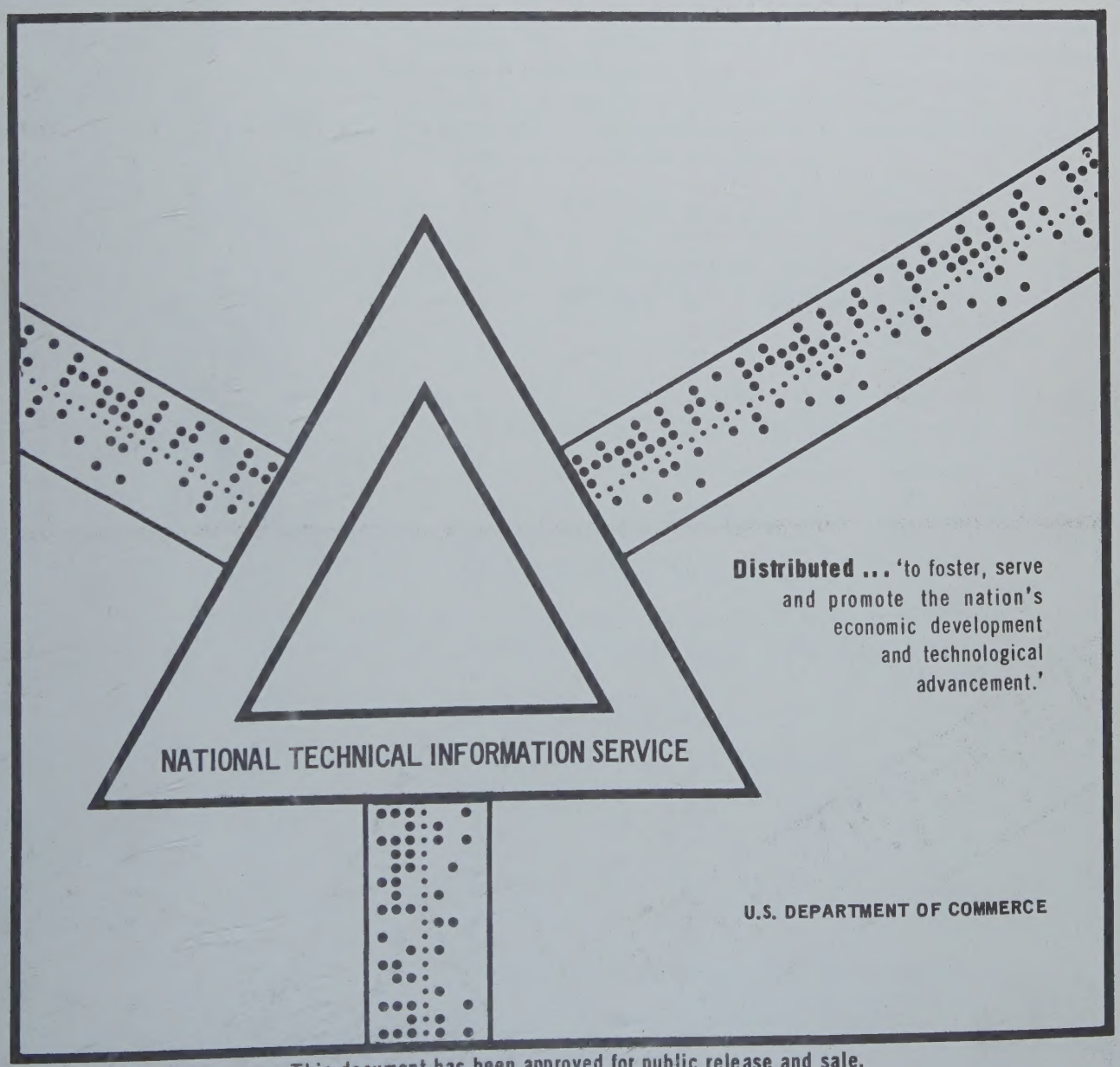
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* NATIONAL *
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MODERN REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA

Song of Triumph for the Communist Style

- A comment on the modern revolutionary Peking opera, "Ode to the Dragon River"

by

T'ung Wen (彤文), Peking Hoisting Machine Factory

and

Kung Jen-p'ing (龔仁平), Peking Glass Instruments Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1972)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line, our socialist literary and artistic creative efforts are witnessing a booming growth. One by one new revolutionary literary and artistic flowers are blooming, heads erect, just as one by one proletarian heroic images are popping onto the stage, stalwart and stately. The modern revolutionary Peking opera "Ode to the Dragon River" is a new fruit of the current struggle-criticism-transformation effort on the literary and art front--a glorious, beautiful new flower abloom in the garden of socialist literature and art.

"Ode to the Dragon River" owes its material to the post-commune socialist village. It touches on the epic action of a production brigade, which willingly made the greatest sacrifice by damming up a river and conducting water for the benefit of others so as to insure victory in a hsien-wide fight against drought. Through a violent struggle between two classes, two roads and two ways of thinking in the damming up of a river, the play vividly

projects the lofty spiritual outlook of millions upon millions of poor and lower-middle peasants represented by Chiang Shui-ying sings a hymn to the great victory of the Communist style, and heaps warm praise on the superiority of the socialist system.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must understand the reason why the needs of a part must be subordinated to the needs of the whole." How to handle the relations between a whole and a part is a focal point of the struggle between the Communist style and departmentalism. "Ode to the Dragon River" begins with an exposure of this contradiction. The hsien where the Dragon River brigade was located was hit by the worst drought witnessed in a century. To relieve the serious dryness affecting 90,000 mow of fields in Houshan, the hsien Party committee decided to dam up the Nine Dragon River to divert the flow to the drought-affected area. For the Dragon River brigade lying on the banks of the Nine Dragon River, this meant first of all the sacrifice of 300 mow of high-yield land which would be submerged. A severe test confronted the cadres and the masses of the Dragon River brigade: should their own 300 mow be sacrificed to the 90,000 mow in Houshan after all, or should the latter be left alone to avoid the sacrifice of their own 300 mow?

Here were shown two diametrically opposite attitudes.

The side represented by secretary of the Party branch of the brigade Chiang Shui-ying resolutely acted on the hsien Party committee's decision. Could Chiang Shui-ying not take to heart the sacrifice of her own brigade's fine fields to floods? No. She thought of the expected bumper harvest from the brigade's 300 mow of land but not so much as of the 90,000 mow of water-deficient and drought-afflicted fine fields of Houshan. She thought of the interests of the masses of her own brigade but not so much as those of the class kinsmen of Houshan with their daily longing for the water of the Dragon River.

"In one's palm and in back of it is the flesh of the poor and lower-middle peasants, just as the fields in front and in the back of the hills belong to the people's commune." A lofty Communist style and a profound proletarian feeling toward her class brothers prompted Chiang Shui-ying to consider what was in the minds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in Houshan and to feel their needs as urgently as they did. Chiang Shui-ying deeply felt that "a lonely flower in bloom provides but a red dot; 100 flowers in full bloom keep the whole garden alive with spring." To sacrifice 300 mow of high-yield fields to a bumper harvest from 90,000 mow of land in Houshan--this prompted her firm suggestion to "sacrifice a pawn in order to save a chariot" and to make necessary sacrifices in the interest of the whole.

Meanwhile, with the whole situation in mind, Chiang Shui-ying put forward the positive measure to "make up losses to those outside the dam with what is inside the dam" and "make up farming losses with sidelines." The determination was to develop the revolutionary spirit of "not bending down with the full weight of Mount T'ai resting on our heads" and to fight heaven and earth through self-reliance to recoup the unavoidable losses.

The other side represented by the leader of the brigade Li Chih-t'ien thought of only the small collective interests of the brigade. Li Chih-t'ien was a rural basic-level cadre who had witnessed a historic change from private ownership to socialist collective ownership. There were undoubtedly in him some features of the new peasant of the socialist era. But private-ownership concepts born of several thousand years of the private-ownership system still dominated his mind to a degree. Bedeviled by departmentalist thinking, he was short-sighted and narrow-minded. He knew not the reason why partial interests must be subordinated to the interests of the whole. He reckoned without the big entry on the credit side of 90,000 mow but only the cost of 300. Cluttering his mind were "my high-yield target," "my dividends from overfulfilled production targets," "my loss of the late rice crop." He just could not bear to part with those crops which had to be given up to inundation.

One side would accept the greatest sacrifice by a brigade for the sake of "harnessing the Dragon River as a source of spring water to water all the drought-affected area," while the other side was reluctant to get over a small bit of collective loss and aired "grievances"--between the Communist style represented by Chiang Shui-ying and departmentalist thinking represented by Li Chih-t'ien existed a sharp contrast. But then what Chiang Shui-ying suggested about "making up losses" gave Li Chih-t'ien a sudden lift in spirit, his sad frown giving way to a happy smile. He "fell into line" committing himself to the river-damming task. He brought the same "making up losses" suggestion to bear on team leader A Keng, who was won over to the cause. Was it really that both Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng had straightened out their thinking? No. Their motivation was sharply different from Chiang Shui-ying's. The latter was for making up certain losses of a socialist enterprise as a whole through the Dragon River brigade as a part with due regard to the situation as a whole. What she meant by "losses" and "making good" was prompted by the interests of the whole Party and the whole people of the country. What Li Chih-t'ien meant by "making good the losses" was purely motivated by a desire to make up for the losses of a unit, his starting point being the small collective interests. So, agreement between two opposed ideas about making up losses meant nothing other than a superficial and transient phenomenon. Behind the facade of unification lay concealed a profound ideological division between Chiang and Li. It would inevitably set off still sharper clashes, with contradictions assuming an acute form. Behind the front, the class enemy might try every means to cash in on Li Chih-t'ien's departmentalist thinking in an attempt to light a fuse to a powder keg and foment trouble. Here is reflected the complexity and acuteness of this class struggle.

In this very direction was headed the developing ideological struggle between Chiang and Li. In the river-damming process, a sudden collapse in the soon-to-be-linked-up dam called for a large supply of urgently needed firewood and straw. Should firewood be reserved for brick-baking purposes or the brick-baking effort be sacrificed to the big dam which required emergency repairs? The water level of the Dragon River rose sharply. The brigade's 500 mow of rice fields and tens of residential buildings were threatened with being submerged under water. Should the sluice gate be shut to cut off the water flow or be thrown wide open to take still greater

sacrifices? Put to such a severe test, the temporary front of unification between two opposed ideas at last cracked at the seams. Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng no longer "stayed in line." A Keng was vehemently opposed when it came to leaving the bricks alone to save the firewood. Throwing the sluice gate wide open met with no less vehement opposition from Li Chih-t'ien. Should we after all "act on" the suggestion of Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng and place small collective interests above the interests of the whole and give up the anti-drought struggle, or should we "conform to" the Party's demand and handle correctly the contradiction between partial and general interests and persist in the river-damming and water-channelling struggle to the last?

The problem loomed before Chiang Shui-ying sharply.

Just as a strong wind can test the hardy grass, so blazing flames can show us the genuine gold. In the face of this heated struggle, Chiang Shui-ying's line-struggle consciousness surged to a new height, the Communist lofty style blazing forth in all its splendor.

On the one hand, Chiang Shui-ying doggedly adhered to the revolutionary principle of subordinating partial interests to the needs of the whole, with the whole situation in mind. Harassment from class enemy Huang Kuo-chung, the outcry raised by rich middle-peasant Ch'ang Fu, and discouragement and embarrassment from fellow fighters Li Chih-t'ien and A Keng who had dropped out of line--all this rained down on Chiang Shui-ying in one storm after another. Unmoved and unruffled, Chiang Shui-ying stood fast. All along the way from the abandonment of the 300 mow to the surrender of firewood needed for brick-baking and the final greatest sacrifice of the sluice gate being thrown wide open, at all times from sacrifice to sacrifice, each greater than the last, as imposed on the Dragon River brigade to meet the needs of the whole body, she showed not the least hesitation or the least doubt. Not only did she show firm adherence to principle in the matter of subordinating partial interests to the interests of the whole, but, more important, she displayed a high degree of initiative and consciousness, "taking revolutionary interests as lifeblood" and thinking of the needs of the Party and the people in every way.

For the battle of tunnelling through the Hut'ou Rock, the hsien Party committee had no assignment for the Dragon River brigade. Chiang Shui-ying offered on her own initiative to join in the battle and to shoulder heavy burdens. Around her, she found Ch'ang Fu hemming and hawing non-committally and A Keng shillyshallying. Though differently motivated ideologically, the two wanted to get across one point, "Just minding our own business is too much for us. How can we bother about those so far away?" Chiang Shui-ying thought not the least of herself but everything of others. She looked far ahead, racked her brains and kept watch over a wide area. "The selfish keep at arms' length those just a few feet away; the public-spirited thinks of those a whole world away." A profound feeling for the class brothers in Houshan made her forget all the fatigue from an all-night tough battle, as she led civilian workers hurriedly to the scene.

Chiang Shui-ying's supreme principle of proletarian Party character and her consciousness of developing the Communist style must be attributed to a deep understanding of the Party's basic line in the socialist period and to her infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao's teachings and the Party's resolutions. She associated what there was to know about drought with information about the enemy in making her surveys.

Therefore, in the river-damming and water-diverting struggle, she all along kept a clear head and stayed on the offensive. She raised private-ownership concepts and departmentalism to the high plane of class struggle and two-road struggle for a dissection. She saw the serious consequences stemming from departmentalism. Departmentalism would only lead to capitalism as the class enemy was bound to capitalize on "private ownership," behind which it takes shelter.

Therefore, she was ruthless in the criticism of the departmentalist thinking of those fellow fighters who had dropped out of line, and was uncompromising in struggle. She associated closely the building of the water-diverting and anti-drought massive dam with the consolidation of the iron-steel great wall of the proletarian dictatorship. For the revolution, she thought nothing of herself; for others, she gave everything of her red heart. She placed her own interests second and public welfare first. "Just as wind-tossed waves must be conquered, so hidden reefs must be guarded against. Looking across at Peking fills me with extra strength." These few words epitomized her high consciousness of class struggle and of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the other hand, Chiang Shui-ying correctly handled the relations between partial and general interests, between state and mass interests. In a strict way, she combined properly the development of the Communist style with the consolidation of the socialist collective-ownership system, and combined properly the proletarian revolutionary spirit with the Party's basic policy for the socialist period. Chiang Shui-ying realized deeply that under the socialist system, general interests are fundamentally in accord with partial interests. The development of the revolutionary enterprise as a whole is helpful to the consolidation and development of the collective economy of the production brigade. If the collective economy of the production brigade as a part is not handled properly, this would have a direct bearing on the commune member masses' livelihood and on the revolutionary enterprise as a whole. Therefore, Chiang Shui-ying was absolutely not what Li Chih-t'ien said of her as one who thought nothing of her brigade's production effort and its masses' livelihood and knew nothing other than to "make one sacrifice after another." Conversely, with the whole situation in mind, she gave full play to her subjective initiative, strived to make good or cut the losses to the production brigade, and displayed in every way the energetic spirit of "making one struggle after another."

What especially recommended Chiang Shui-ying was that after making the necessary sacrifices to meet the needs of the revolutionary situation as a whole, she did not reconcile herself to reaching out to the higher-ups, did not lapse into a passive and dejected mood or a state of helplessness, did

not sit tight and let the things take their own course. Instead, she epitomized the heroic spirit of fighting heaven and earth, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the scientific attitude of strategically underrating difficulties and tactically overrating difficulties.

A 300 mow stretch of high-yield land outside the dam was soon to go under water. What was to be done? She came out with a positive remedy, seized with the determination to make good losses through bumper harvests inside the dam and income from sidelines.

To offer firewood for emergency repairs on the dam, a vault of bricks had to be written off as a loss. What was to be done? She led the masses in a day-and-night brave battle over 3,000 mow of fields, seized with the determination to recoup losses by dint of hard work or sweat.

With the sluice gate thrown wide open and the water level rising, some of the commune members' premises and rice fields were soon to be inundated. What was to be done? She combined proper arrangements for the commune members' livelihood with the replanting of rice seedlings on higher lands, seized with the determination to recover losses by dint of still greater vigor and energy.

All these measures, these arrangements, these actions embodied Chiang Shui-ying's spirit of taking the initiative to make the best of a bad situation, and her consideration and concern for the commune member masses. On the socialist enterprise road of triumphant advance with multiple hardships and hazards to be faced and overcome along the way, how badly we need such a rugged fighting spirit!

The Communist style embodied by Chiang Shui-ying is not something growing out of thin air but is a product of the socialist system and a product of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants' activism for following the socialist road under the leadership of the Party. Therefore, it is deeply rooted in a social foundation and a class foundation. Around Chiang Shui-ying as a central figure with her selfless Communist spirit are projected A Chien-po, A Lien and the water-craving Mother and other poor and lower-middle peasants advanced figures in Houshan--imposing stately heroic mass images with their lofty style of single-minded devotion to the revolution. The history of the Dragon River brigade was marked with a moving scene in which a mountain torrent house-destroying ruinous flood three years ago found the residents in Houshan selflessly offering fervent support and helping build dams and sluice gates to fight the floods, armymen and civilians united as one toward the same goal. To relieve the drought in Houshan, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Dragon River brigade represented by Chiang Shui-ying in a spirit of self-sacrifice sent up precious Dragon River water to benefit 90,000 mow of dry land to produce a high yield. On the other hand, with drought brought under control, those in Houshan immediately gave the Dragon River brigade a helping hand in draining water and levelling the fields. The losses involving the 300 mow of land were completely made good.

Through a crisscross of sidelights, the play offers such a grand scene of our era. "One area suffers from a natural disaster to receive help from all others," and shows the invincible fighting body--the broad revolutionary masses united by the Communist style--as a tremendous force helping toward a triumph over all kinds of difficulties and the rapid progress of the revolutionary cause. With the establishment of the socialist system, the relations between men have changed. The Communist style represented by Chiang Shui-ying is only seen in the socialist society where the proletariat and the laboring people show mutual concern, mutual love and care and mutual help. It can never be found in the nasty decadent capitalist society. The victory for the "style of the Dragon River" bears eloquent testimony to the infinite superiority of our socialist system.

The growing socialist system and deepening socialist revolution are having a purgative effect on private-ownership concepts left over from the private-ownership system of several thousand years ago. The spiritual outlook of millions upon millions of revolutionary people is undergoing a profound change. The Communist style represented by Chiang Shui-ying is being energetically promoted. Heroic groups of the type of the Dragon River brigade are emerging continuously. The song of triumph giving voice to the Communist style is reverberating all over the country. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us unite more closely still and make the Communist-style song of triumph sound louder and clearer!

* * *

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

Men and Women Must Receive Equal Pay for Equal Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

After A Debate

One day in the autumn of 1970, the men and women commune members of K'enghsi brigade, T'aishun hsien, Chekiang Province, went to pick beans. After the day's work, a male commune member who had the strongest labor power picked 32 catties while the women commune members each picked more than 40 catties. Work was rated that night and the men comrades were given 10 wage points each and women comrades 5 points as usual. The women commune members were very critical about this. They asked: "Those who have picked more beans are given fewer wages points while those who have picked fewer beans are given more wage points. What policy is this?" Some men commune members answered: "We have stronger labor power." The women retorted: "Why did you who have stronger labor power pick fewer beans than we did? He who picks fewer beans is given more wage points--this is a policy of remuneration according to individual and not a policy of remuneration according to work done." At that moment, some men comrades said that the women "put wage points in command."

The facts of this debate were spread to the ears of the brigade Party branch members. They made an analysis and found that the policy of giving both men and women equal pay for equal work had not been put into effect because the feudal idea of putting the men above the women was playing the devil and also because of metaphysical ideas. They seriously studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and applied the dialectical-materialist viewpoint in criticizing their metaphysical viewpoint of rating labor power according to sex. They came to realize that: Generally speaking, men commune members naturally are stronger than the women commune members physically and can do some farm jobs more skillfully than the women commune members. But this is not absolute and unchangeable. The women commune members are often engaged in such farm jobs as tea picking, bean picking and potato harvesting and thus can do these jobs more skillfully and efficiently than the ordinary men commune members do. Therefore, strong and weak labor power is only relative.

After this analysis, the Party branch warmly supported the women's just demand, changed the former irrational system of paying different remunerations to men and women for equal work, and rated the basic wage points for men and women commune members according to the same standard. It also arranged manual labor for women in accordance with their ability, so as to bring their skills into full play.

Class struggle also existed in the execution of the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work. In this brigade, there was a former landlady who was loath to participate in manual labor and yet she maliciously called the women commune members who participated in collective

productive labor "good-for-nothings" and attacked the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work saying it was "irrational." The Party branch immediately called a congress of commune members to criticize and struggle against this former landlady and uncover her conspiracy, thereby raising the policy-understanding level and political consciousness of the broad masses.

Since the second half of 1970, over 80 percent of the women of K'enghsi brigade have been liberated from the small circle of their families. They not only take an active part in collective productive labor and learn to do the farm jobs which they do not know how to do, but also actively study politics and culture and criticize the bourgeoisie. They become trail-blazers in revolution and experts in production. The men commune members say happily: "Socialism cannot be built without the women taking part in it nor by relying on the men alone. Women really form 'half of the force'!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Tightly Grasp Education in Policy

In Ch'engchiafang brigade, Hsuanhua hsien, Hopei Province, a violent struggle between the two lines and between the two ideologies existed in the course of carrying out the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work. In the past, the women of this brigade who had the strongest laboring abilities were paid only half of what the men commune members got. This dampened the women's enthusiasm for labor. The women said: "We do the same amount of work but are not given equal pay. This obviously shows that men and women are not equal."

Why was it that the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work could not be carried out? The brigade Party branch made an analysis and found that the principal cause was that: Some cadres thought that this was not a major problem and whether or not this problem could be solved did not matter much; others feared making mistakes if they did not solve this problem well; still others feared that if men and women were given equal pay for equal work, the wage point would be devalued and men commune members' enthusiasm for labor would be dampened; some people also looked down on women. The Party branch held that: The existence of such a problem showed that some cadres lacked high consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and strong viewpoint toward the policy. The problem would be solved without difficulty so long as education in line and policies was carried out perseveringly, the Party's policies were handed over to the masses and ideological work was carried out well. It adopted these measures:

1. Carry out education in line and policies, raise the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the masses in implementing the principle of equal pay for equal work. The Party branch organized all to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and relevant policies, making them

understand that carrying out the principle of giving the men and the women equal pay for equal work was not a simple question of giving the women one or two more wage points but a major question of putting the Party's policy on a sound footing.

2. Perseveringly investigate conditions, carry out ideological and political work carefully and in a deep-going way. In the spring of 1971, the men commune members of the No. 4 production team went to carry out farmland capital construction, but manure was not delivered to the fields in time. Production team leader Li Chan-ch'un was very much worried. Hsiao Yu-hua, leader of the women's team, actively organized a "ten sisters' shock team" and led the women to fight arduously for 25 days and delivered all the 740,000 catties of stalk manure to the fields, thereby guaranteeing application of 10,000 catties of manure for each mow of land.

A woman commune member Chang Jung-hua and a man commune member were animal feeders working for the collective pig farm. They fed more than 100 pigs. Some people suggested giving Chang Jung-hua 10 wage points a day. Some men commune members disagreed. Thereupon Fan Ch'ing-hai, secretary of the Party branch, went personally to the pig farm to feed pigs for two days. He realized that the work done by Chang Jung-hua every day was no easier than the work assigned to a man with strong labor power. Then, he assigned five men with strong labor power to feed the pigs. After doing this job themselves, these men unanimously agreed that it was entirely reasonable to give Chang Jung-hua the same number of wage points given to men with strong labor power. Similar problems occurred many times in various production teams. The men commune members learned a very impressive lesson. They understood that men might have strong or weak labor power and so might the women and it was wrong to belittle the women and take them as weak laborers as a rule.

Educated in these facts, those who formerly feared that enforcement of the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work would result in devaluation of the wage point now realize that enforcement of this policy would encourage the women to take a better part in labor and help develop production, that it would not devalue the wage point but would increase the collective wealth.

3. Get an all-sided view of the Party policy, prevent the deviation of being "Left" at some moments and being Right at other moments. When this policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work was put into effect, a few people raised the wage points for women as a rule, regardless of the conditions of labor, so that the enthusiasm of the men laborers was dampened. Other people neglected the physiological characteristic of women and one-sidedly required women to do farm jobs similar to those given to men. The Party branch promptly pointed out and rectified this tendency toward equalitarianism.

In Ch'enchiafang brigade, after the principle of giving men and women equal pay for equal work was observed, the attendance rate of women in the whole brigade exceeded 85 percent. Thanks to the recruitment of a

large group of women laborers, great improvement has been made in farmland capital construction, manure application, intensive cultivation and other branches of work. Grain output attained the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in each of the past few years.

- Joint Investigation Group of Husanhua Hsien

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Clear Away Ideological Obstacles

In Leilungwan commune, Hengshan hsien, Shensi Province, after the mass movement to learn from Tachai was unfolded, production was carried out on a still bigger scale, more items of undertakings had been set up and still higher demands were imposed on farming skills. There was obviously a shortage of labor. According to an investigation, close to 20 percent of the women commune members did not attend labor regularly. What should be done so that all women who had labor power could plunge themselves into the labor front so as to satisfy the needs of the brisk development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture? Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to practice the principle of giving men and women equal pay for equal work in order to mobilize women to participate in labor." In line with this teaching, the commune Party committee decided to give men and women equal pay for equal work. But, this decision was not carried out very quickly in some production teams. The Party committee members went deep to make investigations and discovered many ideological obstacles. Some cadres said: "The men laborers climb trees, plow the paddy fields and do the heavy tasks. They should in no way be paid as women are." Others mistook this as "practice of 'economism' and 'wage points in command'." Fettered by the old traditional concepts, some women were reluctant to do the work usually assigned to men commune members and to fight for equal pay. Without overcoming these obstacles, it would be impossible to carry out the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work.

At a meeting of cadres at the three levels of commune, brigade and production team, the commune Party committee members led the cadres in discussing the importance of implementation of the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work by raising it to the high level of the line struggle. The cadres understood this clearly: "Give men and women equal pay for equal work" is a proletarian policy charted by Chairman Mao. It embodies the socialist principle of "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his work." Whereas, Liu Shao-ch'i peddled the trash of "economism" and "wage points in command" for the purpose of restoring capitalism. These are two different roads and two different lines. They absolutely must not be mixed up.

Citing typical cases, they extensively talked about the tremendous role played by women in the three great revolutionary movements, making all believe that women were really "half of the force." In Hat'uwan brigade,

100 women worked to change the course of a river. This taught the masses a very impressive lesson. In the past, this place was a scene of foaming waves in summer and autumn and a vast expanse of sand in winter and spring. The women fought arduously for one year, building a dam 10 meters high, 20 meters wide and 50 meters long, digging a new water course 2 li long, forcing the river to change its course and turning the wasteland into 1,000 mow of good paddy fields.

After the implementation of the policy of giving men and women equal pay for equal work, the women greatly aroused their enthusiasm in labor and raised their labor efficiency. Last year, with the exception of those who were in confinement or ill, all women of the commune who had labor power plunged themselves into the labor front, giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

- Hengshan Hsien Correspondence Group

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STRUGGLE-CRITICISM-TRANSFORMATION

CCP Committee of Hsintu Hsien, Szechwan, Unites with the Cadres and the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

(NCNA Chengtu, March 5, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress, the CCP committee of Hsintu hsien, Szechwan Province, seriously carries out the Party's proletarian policies and unites with the majority of the cadres and the masses, pushing forward the deep-going development of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. The situation of revolution and production goes on improving. With regard to production, this hsien defeated drought and insect pests last year, creating the record average output of 1,188 catties of grain per mow and a relatively big increase was registered in rapeseed and live pigs.

In the course of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, Hsintu hsien committee perseveres in strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two qualitatively different contradictions, unites with all forces that can be united with, and isolates and hits at the handful of class enemies. During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, the hsien committee led a working group to investigate into the condition in T'aihsing commune and discovered that some members of the Party committee of this commune were influenced by the idea of "rather be 'Left' than be Right" and failed to handle correctly the problem of some errant persons in line with the Party's policy, so that they did not hit hard at the genuine class enemies and the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement did not develop quickly. The hsien committee got together with the members of the Party committee of this commune to study the Party's policy seriously, making them understand that they must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two qualitatively different contradictions before they could unite with all forces which could be united and hit hard at the class enemies.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party committee of this commune perseveringly acted in line with the Party's policy, patiently educated the errant persons and helped them see and correct their mistakes, thereby uniting with all forces which could be united. Thanks to the unity between the cadres and the masses, the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was carried out spectacularly and the handful of class enemies who were hiding very deeply were dragged out. The committee of Hsintu hsien summed up the experience of Tahsing commune and popularized it throughout the hsien, making it possible to push forward the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement smoothly in the hsien and to score remarkable results in this concern.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy, Hsintu hsien committee paid particular attention to being "conscientious" and opposed any method that was crude and careless. In this hsien, after the Party's policy toward cadres had been carried out with positive results, some leading members cherished complacency, did not work meticulously and failed to see that the policy had not yet been carried out in some localities.

In view of this state of affairs, the several principal leading members of the hsien committee led an investigation group deep into some people's communes, production brigades, public organizations and other units to investigate into the condition there. After making investigations and study, the hsien committee held a study class to carry out the Party's policy toward cadres and organized the cadres and the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," making them raise their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policy.

After meticulous work, the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the former commune Party committees of this hsien and the cadres at and above the level of a hsien department chief--with some of them excepted--were admitted into the leading groups at all levels or given appropriate tasks. These cadres studied diligently, picked heavy tasks to do and played an excellent role in their work.

After being admitted into the hsien farming, forestry and water conservation bureau and taking a leading post, a deputy director of the propaganda department of the former hsien committee went with the masses to visit the site for the improvement of the canal system and draw a plan. It was then hot summer. He worked the whole day in the fierce heat of the sun, treading in the mud and walking along the river banks and the ditches and in the fields. When construction work was under way, it was cold winter. He took off his shoes, stood in water and joined the civilian workers in digging canals and carrying rocks. At night when the civilian workers had gone to sleep, he still had to make arrangements for work and handle problems of construction work. Every day he worked until late into the night. He was praised by the masses. Under his leadership, the masses worked more vigorously and construction work made very fast progress.

Comrades of Hsintu hsien committee r lized that to carry out the Party's policy they must uphold the principle of Party character and overcome the interferences coming from the Right and from the "Left." Some time ago, some leading members of the hsien department of farming, forestry and water conservation saw defects of one sort or another in some technicians so that they did not boldly use these technicians and did not pay sufficient attention to some of the rationalization proposals made by these technicians. This hindered the technicians from fully displaying their enthusiasm.

Upon discovering this problem, the hsien committee again inquired into the conditions of some factories and cultural, educational and public health units and discovered similar problems. Accordingly, it organized the cadres and the masses of the departments concerned to study further the Party's policy toward intellectuals and to criticize the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in coming from the Right some times and from the "Left" at other times in violation of the Party's policy. Under the leadership of the hsien committee, the various departments concerned inspected the conditions of execution of the Party's policy and promptly adopted measures

to conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the intellectuals. For example, a water conservation technician of the hsien bureau of farming, forestry and water conservation ate and lived on the worksite during the several months when construction of canals was the most intensive. He worked actively, arduously delved into his work and modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. To improve the quality of work of a major canal, he carried out survey and study and revised the original plan many times, thereby accomplishing the tasks of construction of canals with better results. In the process of arranging the canals into a complete system, he saw that the steel bars used in building the levelled bridge were too small and were inferior in quality. He went on his own initiative to study the problem repeatedly with the workers and other technicians and decided to turn this bridge into an arch bridge and to build it by obtaining materials locally. Construction of this bridge was completed ahead of schedule. He was praised by the masses.

Hsitu hsien committee also paid attention to leading the members of the leading groups at all levels to conscientiously unite with those people who had once opposed them and who had been proven by practice to have committed mistakes.

A cadre of this hsien once opposed the several leading comrades of the hsien level during the great proletarian cultural revolution. These several leading comrades are now principal leading members of the hsien committee. He felt too great a pressure on himself. Upon discovering his ideological problem, the responsible comrade of the hsien committee went on his own initiative to have chats with him and helped him analyze the causes of his mistakes and encouraged him to clear away his worries, to work boldly and to make contributions toward the Party and the people. This cadre was deeply touched. He was charged with the work of preparing the construction of a nitrate fertilizer plant. He worked arduously and vigorously and relied on the masses, overcoming one difficulty after another, guaranteeing progress and quality of construction of this plant and scoring great results within a short period of time.

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CADRE POLICY

Paoting Power Transformer Plant Boldly Uses and Warmly Helps Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1972)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, March 4, 1972) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Paoting Power Transformer Plant, Hopei Province, seriously implement the Party's policy toward cadres, make all-round analysis of the cadres, correctly treat and boldly use the cadres who have made mistakes but have been awakened, continuously educate them in ideology and political line in the course of using them, and help them raise their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

At present, the overwhelming majority of the cadres of this plant who have been liberated have been assigned appropriate tasks, and some of them have taken leading posts at various levels of the plant. These cadres read and study seriously and transform their world outlook consciously. They vigorously serve the people in the course of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. They are praised by the masses.

In the course of carrying out the Party's cadre policy, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Paoting Power Transformer Plant lead the leading members of various levels and the masses in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings seriously. They perseveringly apply dialectical-materialist and the historical-materialist viewpoints in analyzing the cadres by the method of "dividing one into two." They believe that the majority of the cadres are good and relatively good and boldly trust and use them.

In 1971, the Party committee decided to send an old cadre Kao Chih to take charge of the capital construction group. At that time, some cadres and some of the masses of this unit thought that he formerly had made mistakes and he would fail to do his job well if he was assigned with the leadership of the capital construction group. In view of this state of affairs, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant educated the cadres and the masses in the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and led them in seriously studying Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres," and guided them to make a class, historical and over-all analysis of Kao Chih's conditions.

Through study and analysis, all cadres and the masses came to realize that: This cadre made mistakes in the past but he also made positive contributions toward the revolution and, after being tempered and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially after the movement to

criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, he has raised his consciousness of the line struggle by a remarkable extent, has acquired relatively correct understanding of his mistakes and has a strong desire for serving the socialist revolution and socialist construction. Only by fully trusting and boldly using the errant but awakened cadres in line with the Party's policy will it be possible to strengthen the unity of the Party and to educate the errant cadres well. After being sent to take leadership of the capital construction group, Kao Chih went deep into realities and among the masses, discussed problems with the masses, modestly learned from the masses, and continuously made new achievements. He is praised by the masses.

After assigning work to the cadres, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Paoting Power Transformer Plant showed very close concern for them politically, ideologically and in their work and gave them help, so that they played their role fully at their posts.

Tai Ming-chu, acting secretary of the former Party committee, was an old cadre. After being posted as a deputy secretary of the plant's Party committee, he once thought that he was already old and everything would be all right with him so long as he did less work in the future, made no mistakes and "maintained his integrity in later life." Therefore, he slackened his effort to study and always passed to other leading comrades the tasks which he should do. Upon discovering this matter, Party committee secretary Hu Ch'un-sheng had chats with him many times. Other members of the Party committee also got together with him often to study Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Manifesto of the Communist Party. In this way, T'ai Ming-chu very quickly raised his consciousness of the line struggle and of continuing the revolution. He plucked up his revolutionary spirit and joined other members of the Party committee in concretely grasping revolution and promoting production.

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Use Cadres Boldly, Educate Them Enthusiastically

- Paoting Transformer Plant correctly handles cadres who have made mistakes but have become aware of them

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 6, 1972) Guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of T'angshan Municipal No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau has in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Both inside and outside the Party it is necessary to unite with the vast majority. Only thus can things be done well," conscientiously laid down the Party's cadre policy, united with, educated and used the cadres with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and enabled the old cadres to glow with revolutionary vitality and the new cadres to grow up strongly. The excellent situation in revolution and production developed throughout the bureau. At present of the more than 130 former leadership cadres at various levels of the 31 factories and enterprises under this industrial bureau, the absolute majority of them have been integrated into the various leadership organs and they are playing their hard core role in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

In the course of carrying out in-depth struggle-criticism-transformation in T'angshan Municipal No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau, the Party committee of the bureau organized a large number of cadres for visits to various affiliated factories and enterprises, where they held forums, helped open Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, organized the cadres for further study of the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, studied the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" as well as various proletarian policies, and enabled everybody to realize profoundly that implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could only be made manifest through the implementation of various proletarian policies. Failure to implement the Party's policies would be in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which would whittle away the power of the proletarian dictatorship.

They vigorously criticized the bourgeois reactionary line of "striking out at many to protect a small handful" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, eliminated the interference of erroneous tendencies from the "Left" and the right, and actively implemented the Party's cadre policy. The various factories and enterprises have all organized policy implementation teams to examine the condition of the implementation of Party's policies, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, carried out analysis on the cadres one by one, made proper arrangements for their work and mobilized fully their activism.

By means of the education and tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the secretary of the former Party branch of the No. 3 Paper Mill has raised his awareness and made an earnest examination of his past mistakes. Since his integration into the leading body of this mill and becoming the No. 1 person, he has by diligently studying the works of

Chairman Mao, by implementing conscientiously the general and specific policies of the Party, by uniting with the cadres and masses and developing the "in industry learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, enabled this mill to become an advanced learn-from-Tach'ing unit in the No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau.

In implementing the Party's cadre policy the Party committee of the No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau has, regarding the historical problems of some of the cadres, adopted the attitude of attaching importance to evidence and to investigation and study and drawing conclusion by verification of facts to get at the truth. A deputy director of this industrial bureau had in the past implemented the revisionist line for enterprise management. Some of the people, without making a thorough examination of his historical problem, suggested setting his problem aside for the time being and to take it up again later. The Party committee of the bureau was of the opinion that to pigeonhole the problem of a cadre lightly without solving it meant that the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies was not firm enough. The Party committee of the bureau marshalled its forces, and by carrying out a meticulous verification on the history of this cadre, in the end investigated thoroughly and enabled this cadre's case to be properly settled.

In boldly using cadres who have been liberated, the Party committee of the T'angshan Municipal No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau has enthusiastically carried out education in ideology and political line on them and helped them raise their awareness of line struggle and continuing the revolution. Since last year, the Party committee of the bureau has by means of such methods as holding study classes, holding repudiate revisionism and rectification, and sending to Party school by rotation for training and study, directed the cadres to study conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, criticized and repudiated penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers and implemented resolutely and unswervingly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The No. 1 person of the T'angshan Municipal Rubber Factory is an old cadre who took part in the revolution during the Anti-Japanese War. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of burying his head in business, he did not study properly Chairman Mao's writings and implemented the revisionist line in running the enterprise. Since he became the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory, the secretary of the Party committee of the No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau personally called on him for a friendly talk, studied together with him Chairman Mao's great policy of "Grasp revolution, promote production" as well as relevant theses on problems relating to politics and the economy, criticized and repudiated the reactionary fallacies, which were "Left" in form but Right in essence and which were trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, as well as their crimes of sabotaging revolution and production.

After having arranged correctly the relationship between politics and economy, this old cadre boldly grasped production for the revolution and

actively played his part in impelling the development of production in the whole factory. After achievements have been made in work, the Party committee again carried out an education on him to guard against arrogance and do away with complacency. With the help of the Party organization, he has by imposing everywhere a strict demand on himself, guarded against arrogance and rashness, studied more diligently, worked earnestly, labored actively and continued to advance on the road of ideological revolutionization.

Following the development of production, large numbers of revolutionary cadres are needed. While boldly making use of former cadres, the Party committee of the T'angshan Municipal No. 1 Light Industrial Bureau has at the same time strengthened the work of training and educating new cadres to enable the new cadres to grow up strongly. At present in many units of this bureau, new and old cadres are learning from one another, helping one another and drawing strong points from the other to cover up their own shortcomings, and by implementing unitedly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies they have enabled a vigorous and dynamic atmosphere to appear in the whole system.

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WOMEN WORKERS

Housewives Start Factory from Scratch in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Changsha, March 7, 1972)

the hsiangtung hardware and electrical appliance factory in changsha, hunan province, was started and is run by former housewives.

it is now an advanced industrial enterprise in the province.

the women work with concentration and efficiency, assembling and testing variable capacitors and silicon controlled voltage regulators. yet seven years ago none of them knew anything about electronics.

tang hsiang-hua and three other housewives were asked by the party organization in 1965 to start the factory. they were keen to take part in socialist construction, but they had no experience or advanced education and encountered many difficulties. however, they studied hard and worked with a will. they overcame one difficulty after another and finally were able to contribute to the state.

their first assignment was to make a type of variable capacitor for radio sets. this common electrical appliance presented difficulties because of their inexperience. they made many experiments before they could turn out a dozen capacitors. when these were submitted to the department concerned for testing, they were rejected. the trial production was a failure.

tang hsiang-hua thought of chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." she led the other women in finding out what was wrong with the products. they were determined to continue trial-production. they were able to produce their first 350 up-to-standard solid dielectric variable capacitors after hard work over dozens of days. the workers respected tang hsiang-hua because she had guided them through a difficult period.

middle-aged chou yueh-hua who works at the factory's acid-washing and silver-gilding workshop is deft in mixing the solvents and putting the acid-washed radio elements into solutions.

but things were not easy for this illiterate when she entered the workshop in march 1969. she was confused by the bottles labelled with chemical formulae and doubted that she could do the work. tang hsiang-hua came and encouraged her with chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." the woman plucked up her courage and studied hard. she learned the ins and outs of washing elements in acid baths after months of hard work.
later she learned silver-gilding. at first the parts she plated were not silvery but greyish black. she observed the process carefully and found that the parts gilded at the beginning were brighter than those done later. she judged that this was due to the rising temperature and thicker concentration of solution that upset the correct balance. she adjusted the temperature and the

parts were gilded correctly. once the part to be gilded was a phosphorous bronze. when she failed she thought that perhaps the time had been too short. then she put the part back in the solution, only to see it begin to be corroded. chou yueh-hua remained calm and continued her test. after repeated tests she succeeded. her comrades commended her spirit of hard work.

the factory had difficulty in trial-producing transformers. it would cost a lot to install a high voltage transmission line and buy other new equipment. woman worker wu hsiu-hua volunteered to make the equipment. after consultating veteran technicians to learn the principles involved in making the equipment, she began. she made a thermostat oven out of a drum after scores of experiments. this cost only one yuan. as production grew, she replaced small iron ovens with big ones and changed over from hot dip method to cold dip method. all this helped raise efficiency more than 50 times. she learned how to enamel transformers and some laws for enamelling and heating at various temperatures.

the factory has turned out more than 200,000 machine parts with equipment of their own devising over the past few years.

the factory started as a workshop set up by four housewives with only a few simple tools. now it has more than 140 people and has scores of pieces of special purpose equipment. it manufactures 14 electrical appliances including transformers, capacitors and silicon controlled voltage regulators. the factory started with funds of eleven yuan, and it now has an accumulation of more than 200,000 yuan. it overfulfilled the state plan last year and total output value was 2.8 times the 1970 figure.

Outstanding Woman Bus Conductor in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

commuters have warm praise for the more than 100 drivers and conductors on peking's no. 14 bus route for their service. outstanding on this route is 21-year-old su yu-hua.

she sells tickets, announces the stops and looks after passengers who need special attention even during the rush hours of the day. whenever a mother gets on board with a baby, su yu-hua finds her a seat. whenever she sees an elderly passenger waiting at the stop, su yu-hua helps the person board the bus.

su yu-hua looks after the passengers, who are mostly workers, peasants and soldiers, with proletarian class feelings toward them. she has been commended on several occasions and many passengers wrote to the bus company saying they would learn from her. but she attributes her work to education by the party and chairman mao's teaching.

from childhood, su yu-hua had aspired to be a people's liberation army fighter. when she finisned middle school in 1968, she was offered the job of a bus conductor.

disappointed, she took on the job and was bus-sick on the first run. leading cadres of the bus company and veteran workers encouraged her to overcome all this. she felt better after a few days.

her parents learned she was unhappy with her work. her mother said to her: "do you remember how your elder brother and sister died, how you survived and who made it possible to save your father from illness?" her mother, who had been a beggar and is now a worker at an enamelware factory, told her once again how the family had suffered in the old society.

before liberation, her father worked as a rickshaw puller when he was only 11. his was a life of cold and hunger. he was often beaten up by the police. he became very weak from the hard labour and poor food. he got rheumatism and asthma at 18 and was kicked out by the boss. basket in hand, he started selling peanuts and sugar beans along the street. the family could hardly keep body and soul together. two children of his died of either starvation or illness.

the mother stopped to tell little su: "you were born in the new society and became the first middle school student in our family. you must never forget the care and loving attention shown you by the party and chairman mao exclamation"

su yu-hua's father was a retired worker of a state department store. seeing his daughter in tears, he encouraged her: "you know that all people in the new society have work to do, and their living standards keep getting better. there are so many people who go by bus. you take them to factories, schools and government institutions every day. this is the fine task the party has given you. you should read more of chairman mao's writings, learn from veteran workers and serve the people better."

all this helped her understand that her right to work was not gained easily and that her job was an indispensable part of revolutionary work.

she observed how veteran drivers and conductors enthusiastically serve worker and peasant passengers. a veteran woman conductor who had had no chance to learn to read and write in the old society had overcome all difficulties after liberation and could now study chairman mao's works. a veteran driver's attitude towards passengers also gave her a deep education. one night, the last bus arrived at a stop where a group of night shift workers were waiting. the passengers got in and said: "let's go, we're all here." the driver looked around at the passengers and replied: "one more comrade." the passengers wondered who he meant. he drove to a nearby factory and hooted the horn. a worker came up who just finished his work.

su yu-hua learned from the veteran workers their fine character in serving the people whole-heartedly. she now understood that in order to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers she must first know them, understand them and have profound class feeling for them. under the leadership of the party branch, she and other young conductors visited more than 30 factories and other enterprises along the bus route and asked for their opinions.

after the ninth party congress, she conscientiously studied the new party constitution and tried to remould her world outlook into a communist one.

su yu-hua pays particular attention to the aged, weak, sick and disabled and pregnant women. a sick woman got on the bus one day with some one helping her. when the conductor learned that they were going to a hospital, she consulted the passengers: "what do you think if we stop at the hospital? this woman is seriously ill." the passengers nodded agreement.

a blind man got on the bus one day. he was to change for a long-distance bus. when they got to the bus terminal, the girl escorted the man to the waiting room of the other bus route and bought the ticket for him. she asked a p.l.a. man travelling the same way to take care of the blind man. moved, the old man said: "you're really a good worker of chairman mao's exclamation"

su yu-hua joined the communist party of china at the end of 1970, three years after she began to work as a conductor. later, she was elected memoer of the communist party committee of the peking bus service company and party committee member of the peking municipal transport bureau.

su yu-hua was assigned to learn to drive a bus recently. but, during the rush hours in the morning she still works as a conductor.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Small Port in Kwangsi Becoming Industrial City

(NCNA-English Nanning, March 8, 1972)

two decades of post-liberation construction has turned the small trading port of wuchou into a new industrial city. it now has 150 factories in the ship-building, machinery, electronics, chemical, textile, sugar-refining, paper-making and plastics industries.

in addition, it has many handicraft cooperatives and neighbourhood production groups. the city's 1971 industrial output value was 21 times that shortly after liberation in 1949.

wuchou is in the middle reaches of the pearl river. it is a busy junction of inland waterways in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. it became a trading port in 1897 after the imperialists imposed an unequal treaty on china. from then till 1949 the imperialists, in collusion with the kuomintang reactionaries, plundered kwangsi's resources and dump imports on the provincial market via wuchou. they opened factories to process kwangsi's local products for export, and opened firms to sell imported goods, to the detriment of china's national industry and commerce. by 1949, only a few dilapidated factories were still in operation in wuchou.

after liberation, the workers and other working people in wuchou became their own masters. under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they built wuchou in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. wuchou's industrial development has been accelerated during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

sub-tropical wuchou has an abundance of sugarcane, cassava, resin, bamboo and timber trees. these and the variety of wild plants provide favourable conditions for developing light industry and the chemical industry. however, wuchou had to import before liberation such daily necessities as sugar, paper, soap and toothpaste. a few kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalists decided in 1945 to start a workshop to process resin. the project failed after several years of fruitless effort.

after liberation, wuchou workers completed a resin factory in a few months. the factory makes use of local raw material and produces high quality resin and other chemicals that are supplied to other parts of china and abroad.

wuchou had no ship-building industry before liberation and ships using the port were all built in other countries. the city put up a shipyard after 1949 and made steam boats. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, shipyard workers sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy that "building ships is not as good as buying them" peddled by the renegade, hidden-traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this helped inspire them with the revolutionary drive to work still harder to continue expanding the ship-building industry. they have built a modern berth with sidewise slipways over the past few years to launch ships, made diesel engines with big horse power for ships and made ships of iron or cement.

the city's total horse power of ships made in 1970 was quadruple that of all the vessels using the port in 1950.

the city has made great advances in its machine-building industry. it can now manufacture boilers, cranes, lathes, electric machinery, microscopes, transistor radios and other products.

small neighbourhood workshops are playing their part in developing the city's industry. many such workshops have been set up by the local people. a dozen housewives in 1958 started a hardware factory with an old bellows and several hammers. they have made a hundred pieces of equipment themselves and mechanized production. output of major products is 51 times that when the factory was first set up. the city now has 180 neighbourhood factories and workshops which produce more than 230 varieties of products. accounting for about ten per cent of the municipal total, their output value is 48 times the 1958 figure. neighbourhood industry has become an important force in socialist construction.

industrial expansion has brought about great changes in municipal construction. before liberation, more than one hundred thousand people were crowded on a small hilly peninsula. now the city's area has expanded several fold. the kuomintang reactionaries in 1925 said they would build a bridge across the kueichiang river running through the city. but in fact they put the money in their own pockets. the wuchou people designed and built a concrete bridge within three years during the great proletarian cultural revolution. now a new city crisscrossed by asphalt roads flanked by tall buildings has replaced the old town.

today's wuchou has also mechanized port loading and unloading. former coolies have become truck drivers or crane operators. six times as much cargo was handled last year as in early post-liberation days.

the people's livelihood has also improved. the number of workers is over 30 times that of the early post-liberation period. wages have increased step by step, and labour protection and welfare undertakings have grown. the people's purchasing power has risen greatly.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Chinese Medical Workers Settle in Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Tientsin, March 8, 1972)

more than 200 urban medical workers who have settled on the ulan chab grassland in inner mongolia win praise from the herdsmen for their service and efforts to remould their world outlook. they left tientsin in 1970 in line with chairman mao's instruction, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

"good doctor sent by chairman mao"

chen li-hua, a midwife of the tientsin central maternity hospital, came with her family and settled in the tumuerhtai area in august 1970. when she first went to work in the local hospital, she had many difficulties. she was not accustomed to the life there, and there was a language barrier. the hospital leadership and poor and lower-middle herdsmen took good care of her and her family. she was determined to implement chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work and serve the local people well.

after having saved a child late one night, chen li-hua was asked to see another woman who had been in difficult labour for three days. chen li-hua found that the baby was dead and she had to take measures to save the mother. the child was removed, but the mother was in a coma because of hemorrhage and exhaustion. chen li-hua gave her injections and blood and saline transfusions. when the patient regained consciousness on the afternoon of the second day, she found chen li-hua had stayed at her side right through.

at this time, some one said that a poor herdswoman was running a high fever after childbirth and was in critical condition. chen li-hua, already very tired, offered to go and treat her. comrades around urged her to rest, but she refused. she took up her medical kit and left.

it was snowing heavily and every step forward was difficult. when chen li-hua came to the patient's home, it was late at night. the patient was in a coma. emergency treatment and nursing saved the patient. she took chen li-hua's hands in hers and said with gratitude: "you are really a good doctor sent by chairman mao exclamation"

whole-hearted service

young doctor ho chung from tientsin went to work in the hsili regional hospital. he braves wind and snow to tour villages and pastures to treat the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and peasants.

this mountain area has treacherous weathers and poor communication. but ho chung takes the harsh conditions as a good opportunity to temper himself.

he learned to ride a horse. the animal threw him many times, but he kept at it with a will. he helped train "barefoot doctors" from among the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, and let them practise needling on his body to master the new method of acupuncture treatment. he has been to every production team in his commune during the past year.

he was out on a medical tour one snowy evening, when he heard of an elderly poor peasant in a remote production team who had been paralyzed for a dozen years. he rushed to see him that night. grandpa liu hai was moved to tears to see a doctor from tientsin come to treat him. he gripped the young doctor's hand and told him how he had suffered in the old society. he had been unable to get treatment before the cultural revolution because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company. the old man's story deepened the doctor's class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen. he checked up on the patient's condition and gave him treatment. when he got back to the hospital, it was the morning of next day.

after that, he went to give the old man acupuncture treatment every day, wind or snow. he practised on his own body to find new acupunctural points. sometimes his body became numb as a result of needling, but he kept on. after a month's careful treatment, the old man was much better.

collecting herbs making medicine for people

yang yen served in the tientsin people's hospital before she went to work in the tientzu hospital in hsingho county. seeing that medicine had to be bought from a distance, she proposed setting up a drug-store to make some. leading members and other comrades agreed. she and some others were given the task.

they worked day and night to prepare medicine. after experiments, they turned out saline solution.

the drug-store needed a medicinal herb for making berberine. a medical worker from tientsin and five local "barefoot doctors" walked 20 kilometres and found it on a cliff more than 2,000 metres above sea level.

the drug-store has trial-produced sodium chloride, glucose and 30 kinds of solutions, pills, powders, ointments and tablets at a cost half the market price. these medicines are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and peasants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Attend Sports Exhibition in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 8, 1972)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a sports exhibition here this evening to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

attending the sports exhibition were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, chea san, princess norodom keth kanya, prince sisowath methavi, cambodian ambassador to china ker meas and other distinguished cambodian guests.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests at the exhibition were wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned including feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta, chin ah-o and chin chuan-teh.

also present were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling.

the chiangwan indoor stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. there were huge streamers inscribed with the slogans "firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people exclamation" when samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of wang hung-wen and others, mounted the rostrum, the spectators gave

shanghai sportsmen entertained the distinguished cambodian guests with exhibitions in gymnastics, chinese shadow boxing and other events. chinese and cambodian table tennis players played friendly exhibition games. the sportsmen's splendid performance was warmly applauded by the cambodian guests and all other spectators.

at the close of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by wang hung-wen and others, stepped down from the rostrum to shake hands with the sportsmen, and they were photographed together.

earlier today, princess norodom sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen, kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling, visited the shanghai children's palace and attended art and sports performances given by children.

special envoy ieng sary and some other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, kang mao-chao and others, have, in the past few days, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai building machinery plant, and saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "the white-haired girl". the distinguished cambodian guests were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses wherever they went.

CHINA AND CHILE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary

(NCNA-English Peking, March 7, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a warm and friendly conversation with carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party.

present on the occasion were li yao-wen, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned including hsieh fu-min, ni chih-fu, ting hsi-lin and shen chien.

also present were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china, and sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor, of the chilean embassy in peking, and mrs. gonzalo rojas p.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary

(NCNA-English Peking, March 7, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association gave a banquet in the great hall of the people this evening, warmly welcoming carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party on the occasion of their friendly visit to china.

attending the banquet were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; and sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor , of the chilean embassy in peking, and mrs. gonzalo rojas p.

also present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li yao-wen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned including hsieh fu-min, ni chih-fu, ting hsi-lin and shen chien.

comrade wang kuo-chuan and general secretary carlos altamirano spoke at the banquet.

wang kuo-chuan warmly praised the profound friendship between the chinese and chilean people. he said: though the people of china and chile are far away from each other, yet topographical barriers do not and cannot separated us from each other for we all belong to the third world. we have not only common experience but also common enemy and are waging common struggle.

he went on: we resolutely support the chilean government and people led by president salvador allende in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and oppression and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, defending their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and developing national economy.

wang kuo-chuan expressed his heartfelt thanks to the chilean government for upholding justice at the 26th session of the general assembly of the united nations by supporting the restoration to china of all its legitimate rights in the united nations and for the enthusiastic speech made by the chilean representative at the u.n. general assembly to welcome the chinese delegation. he expressed the conviction that the current visit by carlos altamirano and arnoldo camu veloso would promote the friendly relations between china and chile and the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries.

carlos altamirano said in his speech: we admire the chinese people and place our trust in them. we admire them for their contributions to ancient culture, and especially for their revolutionary contributions to socialist construction. for half a century, the chinese communist party led by chairman mao, which is at one with the people, has all along been in the van of revolutionary struggles.

today, he went on, we are fighting together for the independence and sovereignty of various countries and for the right of the people of various countries to self-determination. we are fighting in a revolution aimed at wiping out, once and for all, all manner of enslavement, colonialism and control. we denounce all the violent and aggressive acts by u.s. imperialism.

he expressed his conviction that taiwan, this part of china's territory, is bound to be returned to the people's republic of china. he declared: we, united as one, support the vietnamese people in their struggle, and support the korean people in their cause of peaceful reunification of their fatherland. he expressed the wish that the unity and friendship between the chilean and chinese people would develop constantly.

also present were leading members of departments concerned including chen teh-ho, hsieh ching-yi, chou pei-yuan, chou chiu-yeh, ma chia-chun, wang hsiao-yi, yin tso-chen, hsueh tuan, tao ta-chao, lin chen, wang yao-ting and li yen-nien.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Havana Homewards

(NCNA-English Havana, March 6, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home this afternoon.

during its friendly visit to the country, the chinese delegation signed the trade protocol for 1972 between china and cuba.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice-minister of foreign trade, ismael bello rios, department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and others.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun was also present at the airport.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

the delegation of the academy of sciences of china led by chin li-sheng returned to peking this afternoon after attending the elebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the cuban science academy upon invitation.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned wu yu-hsun, wu heng, wu fan-wu, hou teh-feng, chang yun-chih and pan chun.

also present were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy in peking.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Industrial Exhibition Group Leader Gives Banquet to Mark Opening of Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 7, 1972)

niels arnth-jensen, leader of the danish industrial exhibition group, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the opening of the danish industrial exhibition here.

present on the occasion were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of other departments concerned including wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, teng kang, kuo chin-tung, li chuan, wang jun-sheng, wang tung, hsing jen-hsien, chang ying, peng chin-po, wang yeh, wang kuo-hsien, chang hsing-chiao, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

also present were j. stenbaek hansen, danish ambassador to china, and his wife; flemming bjork pedersen, secretary of the danish embassy; kristen bo and holger hansen, deputy leaders of the danish industrial exhibition group, and other members of the group.

niels arnth-jensen and wang wen-lin spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendship and co-operation between china and denmark and the people of the two countries.

Danish Industrial Exhibition Group Leaders Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

niels arnth-jensen, leader, and kristen bo, deputy leader, of the danish industrial exhibition group, and one member of the group, left here for home by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations concerned including wang yeh, chao mao-chun, cheng chih-chien, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

holger hansen, deputy leader of the danish industrial exhibition group, was also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, March 8, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to egypt at the invitation of the egyptian government.

the delegation was met at the airport by egyptian deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade mohamed abdallah merzaban.

also present at the airport were zakaria tewfik, chairman of the egyptian general organization for cotton; mohamed aly sheta, chairman of the egyptian general organization for trade; sherif lutfi, secretary of state of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, other egyptian officials and leaders of departments concerned.

also at the airport was kim yong sun, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to egypt.

chinese ambassador chai tse-min, director of the chinese pavilion at the cairo international fair wang ke-chung, and diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador to France Gives Banquet in Honor of Visiting Korean Ensemble

(NCNA-English Paris, March 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to france huang chen gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here this evening in honour of the mansoudai ensemble of the democratic people's republic of korea now on a performance tour in paris.

kim gyoug hwan, head of the ensemble, and chief artistes were present at the banquet.

paek youn ryong, representative, and kim dong myung, deputy representative, of the korean committee for promotion of international trade in france, attended the banquet.

huang chen and kim gyoug hwan in their speeches expressed the common wish that premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, enjoy good health and long life, and that the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples grow steadily. huang chen warmly congratulated the korean ensemble on its successful performances in paris.

since its premiere on february 17, the korean ensemble has given 16 performances to the warm welcome of the parisians. on february 25, huang chen gave a reception marking the premiere of the ensemble in paris. it was attended by head of the ensemble kim gyoug hwan and all its members. representative paek youn ryong and deputy representative kim dong myung were also present.

CHINA AND PERU

First Peruvian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, March 7, 1972)

eduardo valdez perez del castillo, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of peru to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china. present were han hsu, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and huang chih-liang, a member of the working staff.

miguel barandiaran, counsellor of the peruvian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Building Construction and Building Materials Friendship Delegation Back from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

the chinese building construction and building materials friendship delegation led by chi chun returned to peking by air today after its friendly visit to the romanian socialist republic.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned including chiao kuei-yuan and yang tsai-fan. iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was present.

the chinese delegation paid a friendly visit to romania from february 3 to march 7 at the invitation of the romanian ministry of forestry economy and building materials. during its stay, the chinese delegation, accompanied by gheorghe nistor, counsellor to the minister of forestry economy and building materials, visited factories, research and designing departments and the romania-china friendship cooperative.

romanian vice-minister of forestry economy and building materials valeriu cristescu received the delegation and gave a farewell banquet in its honour before it left for home.

when the delegation left bucharest yesterday, gheorghe nistor and others saw it off at the airport. chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Stand for 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

ecuadorian foreign minister antonio jose lucio paredes said at a press conference on march 6 that ecuador will continue to defend at all platforms the thesis of 200 nautical miles and the principle which supports it, according to a quito report.

referring to ecuador's conflict with the u.s. on her sovereignty over the territorial waters, the foreign minister said that his country "will forever stand for a peace based on justice and law"; therefore, ecuador "repudiates and cannot accept the interventior in her internal affairs by other countries".

referring to an amendment to the foreign aid programme adopted recently by the u.s. congress with a view to suspending aid to countries detaining u.s. fishing vessels, he said that the amendment contravenes

international agreements and "has retrogressed to the hackneyed forms of imperialism which should be eliminated from the continent."

the foreign minister also denounced "the use of force or the use of threat of force and pressure with a view to imposing a form of intervention in the external affairs of a republic."

he pointed out: "the root causes of aggression and different forms of overt and covert intervention have not yet been eliminated, and their victims are mainly the small countries."

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, March 8, 1972)

Hedi Nouira, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tunisia, Received Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Hou Yeh-feng on March 6 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from Tunis.

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* NATIONAL *
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UNITY AND LINE STRUGGLE

Powerful Ideological Weapon for Developing Two-Line Struggle in Depth

by

Chung Tso-wen (鍾佐文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1972)

Since the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the great leader Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us: "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political line is correct or not" and "The line is the key link, when it is maintained everything will fall into place." Chairman Mao has also pointed out: "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unity and not division, candidness and uprightness and not underhand scheming and chicanery."

These important instructions of Chairman Mao are a scientific summing-up of the experience of the two-line struggle within the Party. They point out for us a clear and positive political orientation of the education in ideology and political line which is being conducted in depth, and constitute a powerful ideological weapon for our continuing development of the two-line struggle in depth. Earnest study and deep understanding of these instructions is of extremely great significance to the further raising of our consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, the strengthening of our initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the strengthening of Party building, the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, and the prevention of restoration of capitalism.

(1)

Marxism holds that the fundamental question of revolution is one of political power. "All revolutionary struggle in the world is for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating it." Only by taking political power in their hands can the proletariat and the working people effectively suppress the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, resist the aggression and subversion attempts of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, and defend and develop the fruit of revolution. Only then will it be possible to change the old production relations, abolish all systems of exploitation, and develop social productive forces. Only then will it be possible to educate and remold ourselves by democratic means on a nationwide and total scale, wipe out the influence left by the exploiting classes of the old society, ceaselessly increase our political awareness, push revolution forward, successfully build socialism, and create conditions for transition to communism. Therefore state power under the dictatorship of the proletariat is a magical protective weapon to the proletariat and the working people. Like clothing and food, it is indispensable and must never be abandoned.

On what do the proletariat depend for their seizure of power and its consolidation? Most fundamentally, they depend on the political party that leads the proletarian revolution having a correct Marxist-Leninist line. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A revolutionary party is the guide to the masses. No revolution can succeed if the revolutionary party leads it on the wrong road." "A political party which wants to lead a revolution to victory must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization."

When the line is correct, there will be men and guns where there were none, bases will be created where there were none, political power may be seized from others and consolidated. When the line is wrong, the proletariat will not be able to seize power, and even if it seizes power it will not be able to keep it. This is a truth repeatedly verified by the history of our Party and the history of the international communist movement.

For the past half century the two-line struggle within our Party has always been waged in close relation to questions of seizure of power and consolidation of power. In leading the great struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and laid down a proletarian revolutionary line for our Party. Guided by Chairman Mao's correct line and in highly complex circumstances of a semi-feudal, semi-colonial old China, our Party led the proletariat and the broad masses of the people in waging difficult, bitter struggle. We vanquished the powerful class enemy, overcame the intervention and sabotage from the opportunist line on many occasions, and finally added to the magnitude and strength of the revolution, and turned danger into safety and defeat into victory, winning the great victory of armed seizure of political power and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The history of the two-line struggle within the Party fully attests to the incomparable wisdom and correctness of all Chairman Mao's statements that the line decides everything. Meanwhile, it is also a most effective criticism of the bourgeois doctrine that "power is above everything else" and the so-called "To have power is to have everything" vigorously trumpeted by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type.

In the early and middle phases of the First Revolutionary Civil War when our Party executed a correct line represented by Chairman Mao, great development was made by the Party organization and the Party-led labor movement and peasant movement, a united front was established, and victory in the Northern Punitive Expedition was won. Later, Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Rightist capitulationist line occupied a ruling position in the leadership organ of the Party. It radically rejected Chairman Mao's correct suggestions, relinquished the Party's leadership of the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie, in particular relinquished leadership over the armed forces, abandoned all alliances in the united front, and negated struggle. As a result, the heroic great revolution ended in failure.

In the period of the agrarian revolutionary war, Chairman Mao personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising and founded the first rural revolutionary base at Chingkangshan. The Worker-Peasant Red Army and the guerrilla war in various regions led by the Party developed rapidly, successfully smashing the Kuomintang's first, second, and third counter-revolutionary encirclement campaigns. But the "Leftist" opportunist line of Ch'U Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, and Wang Ming which appeared on three occasions, as well as the splittist line of Lo Chang-lung and Chang Kuo-t'ao, which appeared on two occasions, did grave damage to the revolution. In particular, Wang Ming's "Leftist" opportunist line, which ruled the Party for four years, caused our Party to lose 90 percent of its strength in the revolutionary bases and almost 100 percent of its strength in Kuomintang-ruled areas.

The historically significant Tsunyi Conference which the Party Center called in 1935 positively established Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the Party smashed the sabotage by both "Leftist" and Rightist opportunist lines, won victory in the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation, and founded the great People's Republic of China.

The history of the democratic revolution shows that whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is implemented, the revolution will advance and win, but that whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is departed from, the revolution will meet with setbacks and fail. The two lines produce two different results. How sharply they contrast with one another!

Seizure of political power depends on the correctness of the Party's line. Likewise, consolidation of political power also depends on the correctness of the Party's line. Chairman Mao has observed society by applying

the law of unity of opposites, summed up the historical experience of proletarian dictatorship internationally and at home, propounded the great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated the Party's Marxist-Leninist basic line for the whole socialist historical period. Under the guidance of this line our Party prosecutes the socialist revolution intensively and lastingly on the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fronts. As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the small handful of bourgeois representatives who infiltrated the Party have been weeded out and the proletarian dictatorship is further strengthened and consolidated.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, there appeared in the Party Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i, and his type of swindlers. These bourgeois schemers and careerists who represented the interests of the landlords and the bourgeoisie doggedly pursued a counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and tried to usurp the supreme power of the Party and the State, change the Party's line and policy at the root, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism. If our Party had not overcome the revisionist line in time under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but had let them succeed in their counter-revolutionary scheme, then "Inevitably there will be nationwide counter-revolutionary restoration, the Marxist-Leninist Party will change into a revisionist Party and a fascist party, and the whole of China will change color."

The historical experience of the international communist movement also tells us that class enemies both inside and outside the country will always try, through a small handful of their agents who have infiltrated the Party and by means of the dual tactic of "peaceful evolution" and instigation of a counter-revolutionary coup, to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. If the proletarian party which has already grasped state power does not have a correct Marxist-Leninist line, the state power of the proletarian dictatorship will be faced with the danger of degeneration and change of character.

The Soviet Union is a great socialist state founded by Lenin and Stalin. But owing to the stubborn pursuit of a revisionist line by the Khrushchev-Brezhnev renegade group, this socialist state has finally totally restored capitalism and become a social imperialism. This is a bitter lesson which deserves to be forever borne in mind by us.

Swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i talk about political power and "seizure of power" in isolation from the line. "Power, power, power" is always on their lips. They frenziedly trumpeted that "With power there is everything." This is contrary to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. The nature of political power is determined by the class that holds it and by the nature of the line that is being followed. By talking about political power in isolation from the line, swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i are trying to lead our political power away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and onto the evil road of revisionism. Throughout the whole historical period of the proletarian dictatorship there always exists class struggle and the

two-line struggle. Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type talk about political power in isolation from the line because they negate class struggle and the two-line struggle and want to paralyze people's minds and weaken their fighting will, so as to facilitate their promotion of a counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, to talk about "seizure of power" in isolation from the line means in essence to urge seizure of power from the proletariat. That is what swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have done. They have given free rein to the mountain stronghold mentality, sectarianism and splittism, set up a separate bourgeois command headquarters, had a finger in every pie, tried to convince people everywhere, fanned up gusts of wind and kindled fires, and carried out surprise attacks, in a vain effort to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. By trumpeting "With power there is everything," they tried to corrupt and poison people and induce some people to pursue fame and position and so become tools for their usurpation of power and restoration of capitalism.

However, their counter-revolutionary scheme will never succeed but is doomed to failure. Swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, together with their underhand scheme and tricks of usurpation of power and restoration of capitalism, have been sent by the people to the prisoner's dock of history, and become the best teachers and teaching material by negative example.

(2)

Why with a correct line shall we have everything, but with an erroneous line shall we lose everything? Basically speaking, this is because a correct line is built on the basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It conforms to the objective law of historical development and represents the basic interests and demands of the proletariat and the broad masses, so it can lead revolution to victory. On the other hand, all erroneous lines are built on the basis of reactionary idealist metaphysics. They are contrary to the objective law of historical development and to the will and wishes of the broad popular masses, and so will necessariy lead revolution to failure.

Marxism always maintains that knowledge comes from practice and practice is the sole standard for checking truth. Man's correct ideas do not fall from heaven, nor are they inherent in man's mind, but can come only from social practice. The Party's correct line is not produced out of nothing. It is a product of the combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary practice of millions of the masses, a high-degree of unity of knowledge and practice.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The correct and unwavering strategy of struggle of the Communist Party can certainly not be produced by a small number of people sitting in a room. It can be produced only in the course of struggle of the masses, that is to say, in practical experience. Therefore, we need to know constantly the situation of society and constantly conduct practical investigation."

In directing the practice of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has consistently and firmly insisted on going deep into reality, making investigation and study, coming from the masses and going back to the masses, scientifically evaluating the revolutionary situation in different periods with the Marxist-Leninist method of class analysis, clearly and positively pointing out the target, tasks, motive power, character, and future of revolution, and formulating the Party's lines, guidelines and policies for different periods. Such lines, guidelines and policies conform to objective reality, reflect the basic interests and demands of the proletariat and the revolutionary people, and are supported by the broad popular masses, so that they may insure the victory of the revolution.

All "Left" and Right opportunists are reactionary idealists whose ideological characteristics are division of the subjective from the objective and separation of knowledge from practice. They profess to know Marxism, but in fact they know nothing of the sort. They call themselves "consistently correct" and "one hundred percent Bolsheviks," but in truth are out and out political swindlers.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have consistently opposed the materialist theory of reflection, openly negated the scientific method of investigation and study of social conditions advocated by Chairman Mao, and trumpeted idealist transcendentalism. By means of so-called "rationality" and "inborn intelligence," they assessed the situation and formulated policies, which were sometimes ultra-"Left" and sometimes ultra-Right. They always started from the subjective wishes of the landlord-bourgeoisie, wrongly assessed the situation, over-estimated their own strength but under-estimated the strength of the people, regarded the great revolutionary cause of the Party and the people as a mess of darkness, and tried audaciously to usurp the power of the Party and restore capitalism.

However, the objective laws of history are irresistible. They wanted to reform our Party and the world with the world outlook of the landlord-bourgeoisie in opposition to the will of the masses and the tide of history. The result is that they can only bloody their heads and smash themselves into smithereens. They cannot avoid total bankruptcy.

Is it heroes or slaves who make history? Different answers to this question have always been an important indication that distinguishes true Marxism-Leninism from the false brand. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the true heroes" and "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that makes world history." Starting from the materialist concept of history, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is built on the ideological basis of complete trust in and reliance on the masses, respect for the pioneering spirit of the masses, and allowing the masses to liberate themselves. Such a line can best rouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses, lead and organize the masses in voluntarily carrying out revolutionary struggle, and ceaselessly push history forward.

All the leaders of the several opportunist lines in the Party have been reactionary historical idealists. Seated high above the masses, they had

extreme contempt for the masses, regarding themselves as "geniuses," "heroes" and "saviors" who had "foreknowledge and foresight," while slanderously describing the popular masses as stupid, backward "commoners" who were unable to achieve anything.

Swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type have consistently trumpeted the idealist "concept of history of geniuses," declared that it was heroes who made history, and extolled their own gang to the skies. Outwardly they called themselves "little commoners" and "little mice in a buddhist temple," but in reality they constantly dreamed of becoming overlords of the Party and the people. They were extremely hostile to and afraid of revolutionary mass movements. On the one hand they declared the "natural rationality" of mass movements, thus negating the leadership of the Party and trying to lead the mass movements astray. On the other hand they provoke the masses to struggle against one another, splitting the revolutionary ranks, and even tried to impose bourgeois dictatorship on the revolutionary masses. Such reactionary ideas and reactionary lines of theirs, being separated from the masses and having no popular support, would of course be spurned by the broad popular masses.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything because the line is in command and in overall charge. "The line is the key link, and when the key link is upheld, everything will fall in place." By grasping the key link of the line, we shall have grasped the root, the direction and the principal contradiction. We shall be able to solve other problems with ease and set in motion our whole work.

The general line and general policy which Chairman Mao has mapped out for our Party for different periods are a beacon light that illuminates all our work. If our work departs from it, we shall commit Rightist or "Leftist" mistakes. Therefore, no matter how complex and finely ramified the Party's work is, implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line must be put in the primary position and the two-line struggle must be waged consciously.

Those who think that since new Party committees are established after Party consolidation and Party building, "The question of line is already settled" and "the line is the business of the upper level, but practical work is the concern of the lower level," are wrong and such ideas are harmful. If we concern ourselves only with practical work but not "the line," we may be separated from the reality of two-line struggle and mired in day-to-day, current trivial affairs, becoming blind, incomplete, and muddle-headed revolutionaries. In the complex two-line struggle we may be unable to distinguish right from wrong and true from false. We may be deceived, and may even fall into the quagmire of revisionism. Therefore we must firmly remember Chairman Mao's teaching and talk about the question of line "every year, every month, and every day," so as to insure that our revolution and construction will advance successfully along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(3)

The history and reality of the two-line struggle within the Party has given us a profound education. A correct line will always exist in comparison with a wrong line and develop in struggle with it. With the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is imprinted deeper than ever in the mind of the people. However, the class enemies are not reconciled to their defeat. To restore capitalism and subvert the proletarian dictatorship, bourgeois representatives who have infiltrated the Party will always try to sabotage Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must never lose our vigilance.

How can we distinguish the correct line from the erroneous line, and how can we recognize and uncover the bourgeois schemers and ambitionists who have infiltrated the Party? The most basic way is to work in accordance with the three principles recently pointed out by Chairman Mao and resolutely wage an implacable struggle against all erroneous lines and erroneous tendencies.

"Practice Marxism-Leninism and not revisionism." Whether we should practice Marxism-Leninism or revisionism has always been the fundamental issue in the two-line struggle within the Party. Lenin pointed out: "The victory of Marxism in the domain of theory forced its enemies to assume the guise of a Marxist. That is the way of historical dialectics." When the class enemies attack the proletariat under the proletarian dictatorship, they always adopt the counter-revolutionary tactic of holding up a "red flag" to oppose the red flag. They sing loudly in Marxist terms, quote from this or that authority, and make themselves up as "gifted theoreticians," so as to deceive the comrades and frighten others. Have swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type not employed the ignoble means of mutilating statements and quoting them out of context in distorting and altering Marxist-Leninist works and in propagating idealist transcendentalism, so as to serve the ends of their counter-revolutionary schemes? If we do not conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works and are unable to distinguish the materialist theory of reflection from idealist transcendentalism and Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policies from the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, then we may be deceived and may fall into a trap.

Our Party is engaged in the great undertaking of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and faces an extremely complex situation of struggle internationally and at home. Only by redoubling our effort at study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and establishing a world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism shall we be able to persevere in implementing the correct line. Party cadres of the higher and intermediate levels in particular, who are in charge of leadership work, should voluntarily intensify their study effort, firmly uphold the principle of combining theory with practice, ceaselessly raise the level of mastery of ideological theory and of policy, and strengthen their ability for leadership work, in order to adapt themselves to the demands of the new situation.

"Be united, not divided." This is an important principle of Marxism. In The Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels put forward the fighting slogan, "Proletariat of the world, unite!" The Internationale also points out: Unite, by tomorrow the ideals of international communism will surely come true. Chairman Mao has always stressed uniting with the majority inside and outside the Party, rallying the forces of revolution all over the world under a common revolutionary objective, and forming a formidable grand revolutionary army.

The leaders of the several opportunist lines in the Party have always carried out splittist activities and tried to undermine the Party's unity and solidarity by all conceivable means. They made friends with some and discriminated against others, and would "savagely struggle against and ruthlessly hit" those who resisted their erroneous line. They even set up a bourgeois command headquarters for counter-revolutionary scheming and activities, in a vain attempt to ruin our Party.

However, all their efforts were in vain. Our Party is a Marxist-Leninist Party personally founded and fostered by Chairman Mao. The broad masses of Party members are for unity and against division. Ignoring unity will not win the approval of the whole Party and the masses will not like it. It is difficult for opportunists to split our Party. They have tried to do that many times without success. They always began by doing the Party harm, but always ended by harming themselves.

Comrades of the whole Party, in particular leadership cadres of the Party at all levels, must highly treasure the Party's unity and the unity of the Party with the people, defend the centralized leadership of the Party, watch out for any sabotage schemes of the class enemy, and struggle against all tendencies inimical to unity.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "What is meant by mindfulness of unity? It means of course the unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, not unprincipled unity." "It is necessary to unite with the great majority both inside and outside the Party before work can be done well."

We must unite with the majority in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, including those who have opposed ourselves wrongfully but who have earnestly corrected their mistakes. With regard to those comrades who have made mistakes, we must help them know and correct their mistakes in accordance with the principle of "unity--criticism--unity" and "correct mistakes in order to avoid future ones, cure the disease to save the patient," and unite with them and advance together with them.

"Be open and above board; don't engage in underhand schemes and tricks." The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. The vanguards of the proletariat--the Communist Party--make it their duty to overthrow completely the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and achieve communism. Apart from the interests of the proletariat and the broad popular masses, they have no private interests. Being open and above board is the revolutionary style peculiar to the proletariat and its political party.

The leaders of the opportunist line, on the other hand, represent the interests of the landlord-bourgeoisie. They want to split the Party and carry out counter-revolutionary activities. They are quite alone and cannot bear to see the light of day, and so they must always engage in underhand schemes and tricks. Accustomed to using counter-revolutionary two-faced tactics, they obey you openly but act against you in secret, agree with you openly but disagree with you in private, say good things to your face but make trouble for you at your back. However, since they oppose revolution, they cannot cover up perfectly their true character. No matter how wily their tactics and how cunning their disguise, they will eventually betray themselves and will not be able to escape the doom they make for themselves.

Class struggle in society is complex, so is the two-line struggle within the Party. So long as class struggle and line struggle remain, there will be people to work underhand schemes and tricks. The existence of self-conceit, self-complacency, falsehood, and sectarianism, and the evil style of following the wrong instead of the right road, which affect some people in the revolutionary ranks, provides just the right kind of soil for the underhand schemes and tricks of the class enemy. We must insist on being open and above board, observe Party discipline, work according to the principles of the Party, overcome evil styles of work, and consciously remold our world outlook, in order to be able to recognize and resist their evil designs and smash their criminal activities, and insure the Party's unity and solidarity on the basis of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The history of our Party is a history of the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line over "Left" and Right opportunist lines. Having been repeatedly tempered and tested in two-line struggles, our Party is now stronger, more united and more prosperous than ever. The international influence of our socialist motherland is increasingly widespread, there is vigorous growth on all fronts at home, and the situation is excellent. Let us hold high the banner of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, rally still more closely around the Party center headed by Chairman Mao, further strengthen the leadership of the Party, and "Unite to win still greater victories" along the line laid down at the Party's 9th National Congress.

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NEW AND OLD CADRES

Tsunhua Hsien Party Committee Continuously Strengthens Regard for the Party and Centralized Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) The leading members of the CCP committee of Tsunhua hsien, Hopei Province, seriously study Chairman Mao's doctrine of Party building, continuously strengthen their regard for the Party and, in line with the principle of the proletarian Party character, consciously put themselves in the Party committee and perseveringly uphold democratic centralism, thereby giving a great impetus to revolutionary unity among the "squad members" of the hsien committee on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, strengthening the Party's centralized leadership and developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in the hsien.

The secretary of the CCP Tsunhua hsien committee is Comrade Wang Kuo-fan. Other leading members of the hsien committee, knowing that he came from a basic-level advanced unit and had rich practical experience, held him in high esteem and asked him to make a decision when something arose. In view of this, Wang Kuo-fan repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs," and learned this deeply: The Party committee system is a reliable guarantee for protecting the Party's unity and unification and carrying out the Party's correct line. The "squad leader" must put himself in the Party committee and give full play to the "squad." He thought that the more the comrades respected him, he should all the more remain modest and prudent and develop the democratic style of work.

For this reason, he on the one hand got together with other members of the standing committee to study Chairman Mao's doctrine of Party building and helped the "squad members" of the hsien committee strengthen their regard for the Party. On the other hand, he imposed stern demands on himself, consciously put himself among the "squad members" of the hsien committee, and did not make decisions all by himself when handling some important problems but handed them to the standing committee for discussion.

In the process of developing the "five small" industries and quickening realization of mechanization in farming, the standing committee member who was responsible for industry made a suggestion. Wang Kuo-fan thought it proper to accept this suggestion. But he did not make a decision arbitrarily. He called a meeting of the standing committee and handed the standing committee member's suggestion together with his own comment to the meeting for discussion before a resolution was adopted. After fully studying and seriously summing up practical experience, all comrades put forth the measure of developing industries at the hsien and commune levels by "putting proletarian politics in command and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the fore;

making over-all development with grain as the key link; using light industry to promote heavy industry and using heavy industry to support farming; using sideline to support machine building and using machine building to support farming," thereby handling better the relations between farming, light industry and heavy industry and promote the development of industries at the hsien and commune levels.

To implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, Wang Kuo-fan paid particular attention to exercising collective leadership perseveringly, developing the collective wisdom aptly and doing the work by relying on the strength of the collective. Usually he called on other leading members to discuss the work to be done, so as to exchange ideas and information. He also went often on his own initiative to the spots where other leading members were to carry out study and sought their views.

Because the "squad leader" practiced a democratic style of work and took the lead in putting himself in the Party committee, an example was set for the "squad members" of the hsien committee and the "squad members" consciously protected the collective leadership of the hsien committee, thereby guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

The Party members and cadres of the army unit who form part of the Tsunhua hsien Party committee preserve the style of remaining modest and prudent in work, respect the local cadres and consciously put themselves in the Party committee. In July last year, the press carried an account of the experience of the militia work in Hsiyang hsien. The militia department of Tsunhua hsien put forth a draft of opinions on the learning of experience in militia work in Hsiyang hsien. This draft was in final form after it was discussed and revised by the Party committee of the militia department. Kuo Hou-chang, deputy secretary of the hsien committee and political commissar of the militia department, handed this document to the hsien committee for full discussion and issued it to the lower level only after the hsien committee had reached a consensus. He said: "The army is subordinate to the Party's leadership. The Party committee of the militia department also must obey very well the centralized leadership of the hsien Party committee." Under his leadership, other cadres of the militia department continuously strengthened their regard for the Party and the system governing request for advice and submitting of reports, thereby further guaranteeing centralized leadership of the hsien committee over the work of the militia department.

The Party members and cadres of the army unit who form part of the hsien Party committee pay very close attention to learning from the local Party members and cadres. The army cadres remain modest and prudent and exemplarily and consciously protect the Party's centralized leadership and the local cadres respect the army cadres all the more, thus continuously strengthening the revolutionary unity of the "squad members" of the hsien committee.

The membership of Tsunhua hsien Party committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young Party members. They pay attention to learning from each other and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Ts'ao Shou-shan, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee, was a leading cadre of this hsien before the great cultural revolution. He is relatively familiar with the conditions of this hsien and is experienced in work, so that other leading members of the hsien committee hold him in relatively high respect. But firmly remembering Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't rest on your past laurels, make new contributions," he continuously strengthens his regard for the Party, constantly fights against the idea of sitting on the laurels and refrains from the thought of claiming credit and from arrogance. The standing committee of the hsien committee once discussed a problem of the commune's leading group. Some people said that Ts'ao Shou-shan knew the situation very well and therefore suggested that he made a decision. He thought to himself: The more deeply the comrades trust me, I should all the more respect them and seek their opinions and in no way should I assume the airs of being senior to them. At the meeting, he supported the correct opinion put forth by a young member of the standing committee. After discussion, the standing committee adopted this opinion and properly handled the problem of the leading group of this commune.

The old cadres did not assume airs of being the senior but consciously protected the Party's centralized leadership, setting an example for the new cadres. The new cadres respected the old cadres and consciously learned from the old cadres. The new and the old cadres were united as one and advanced together along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Party Committee Members of Taihang Saw-Blade Factory Consciously Observe Discipline and Exemplarily Carry Out the Party Committee's Resolutions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan) Members of the Party committee of Taihang Saw-Blade Factory, Shansi Province, continuously strengthen their regard for the Party, consciously place themselves under the supervision of the Party organization, exemplarily carry out the Party's discipline and the resolutions adopted by the Party committee and achieve unified thinking, unified policy implementation, unified planning, unified command and unified action on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby guaranteeing implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. The mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this factory deepens step by step and goes on making new achievements.

After its establishment, the Party committee of Taihang Saw-Blade Factory took the education of its members in the strengthening of their regard for the Party as an important item of the education in ideology and political line. It constantly organized its members to study the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings about strengthening the Party character and strengthening their regard for the Party and, in connection with the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines, to criticize relentlessly the towering crimes of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like them in undermining the Party's unity and unification. This helped all Party committee members raise further their ideological consciousness and strengthen their consciousness in carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Some of the Party committee members of this factory thought that the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party committee were versed in leadership work and enjoyed a high prestige among the masses, so that when they came upon some opinion, whether an important or trifling one, they would always ask for the opinions of the No. 1 and No. 2 men before doing it; others seldom reported to the collective on their work, that is, report to the Party committee, but often consulted the No. 1 and No. 2 men on the problems they had met with.

This state of affairs attracted the attention of Ts'ui Yu-hsin, secretary, and Chao Shih-ch'en, deputy secretary, of the Party committee. They reviewed the Resolution of the Kut'ien Meeting and organized the Party committee members to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and to criticize relentlessly the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him in putting the individual above the Party organization in a frenzied attempt to abolish the Party's leadership and undermine the Party's unity, thereby teaching all committee members to consciously protect the Party's collective leadership.

In the autumn of last year, Ts'ui Yu-hsin came to the site of capital construction to inquire into the conditions of construction work. The responsible person of this work site handed to him a copy of the plan of capital construction and asked for his opinion. After reading this plan, he thought that the design of one of the workshops was a bit removed from reality and the construction of this workshop would result in a waste of the state's money. He immediately decided to revise this plan. But on second thought, he realized that it was against the principle of collective leadership of the Party committee if he arbitrarily decided on such an important matter and this would show that he lacked a strong regard for the Party. Therefore, he told the men of the work site not to revise the plan for the time being.

The next day, he led all Party committee members to the work site to make investigation, to hold a meeting and to discuss the matter on the spot. All committee members fully expressed their views and eventually agreed to revise the plan in line with Chairman Mao's principle of "Practice economy while making revolution" and in accordance with the actual needs of the factory. As a result of the revision of this plan, the capital outlay in the construction of this workshop was cut by more than 100,000 yuan.

After that, when the Party committee of this factory discussed a problem, its secretary and deputy secretary consciously put themselves in the Party committee, fully practiced democracy, feared no objection to their opinions, and made endeavors not to be self-conceited and not to take everything into their own hands. When a problem was at issue and opinions diverged, they neither expressed their opinions hastily nor jumped to a conclusion, but made investigations and study and allowed all comrades to express their opinions to the full and discuss the problem repeatedly and then pooled together the correct opinions before making a decision.

A discussion was once held to solve the problem of disunity among the leading members of the mechanical repair workshop. A warm debate was under way among the members of the Party committee. Some comrades suggested transferring some cadres in order to solve the problem of the mechanical repair workshop; others said this was not a good method. These two different opinions were against each other and all comrades asked the secretary to express his opinion. Comrade Ts'ui Yu-hsin reminded himself that when opinions diverged, it was still more necessary to develop the Party's democratic style of work and to achieve real centralism and unification ideologically before this problem could be solved.

Accordingly, he got together with all comrades to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and led them to the mechanical repair workshop to look at the facts, to hold informal meetings and to solicit the opinion of the workers and the cadres. After the investigation, they discovered that the chief reason why the leading members of this workshop were not united sufficiently was that they did not actively unfold ideological struggle among themselves and did not put problems on the table so that their thinking was not brought to light and the knot became bigger and bigger. On the basis of this state of affairs, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the Party committee

came personally to stay and work in this workshop and got together with its leading members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is the weapon for insuring unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations in the interest of our fight," and helped them make criticism and self-criticism actively, thereby removing the barrier between the leading members of this workshop, strengthening their revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and helping them lead the masses actively in grasping revolution and promoting production. This workshop gradually changed from being backward to being advanced and became an advanced group of the whole factory in learning from Tach'ing.

While strengthening education in regard for the Party, the Party committee of Taihang Saw-Blade Factory particularly stressed that Party committee members preserve unity not only in form but, above all, in thinking and must support various resolutions of the Party committee orally and act on them and identify their words with action, so that the Party committee's various resolutions could be quickly put into effect.

The Party committee once decided to charge deputy secretary Chao Shih-ch'en with the leadership work on the work site of capital construction. On the very day the Party committee made this decision, he hurried to the work site and took an active part in the work. In the course of the work, he went deep into the first line of production to make investigation and study, actively displayed his subjective activity and got together with the workers to adopt the method of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation and overcome the difficulties of insufficient building materials and weak technical forces, thereby greatly quickening the progress of construction work.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees in Various Places Strengthen Leadership Over Women's Work and Energetically Foster and Use Women Cadres Under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 8, 1972)

(NCNA March 7, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Party organizations and revolutionary committees in various places ceaselessly strengthen leadership over work concerning women, and energetically foster and use women cadres, enabling the broad masses of women cadres to play an important role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Party Organizations and Revolutionary Committees At Various Levels in Peking Municipality Assist Women in Incessantly Heightening Their Line Consciousness

Having been tempered in battle during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of women in Peking municipality have undergone profound changes in their spiritual features. They have waged battles with high spirit and vitality on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements, and a large number of advanced elements have distinguished themselves. Since the great cultural revolution, women accounted for 25 percent of the new Party members accepted by the Party organizations in the municipality. Of the leadership members of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various districts, hsien, and bureaus in the whole municipality, women make up between 16 and 20 percent.

In the course of practice, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Peking municipality have realized more and more profoundly that to grasp women work well is a major question in relation to the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the pushing forward of socialist revolution and socialist construction undertakings to make ceaseless progress. Many units conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The women of China form a great resource of manpower. We must tap this resource and struggle for the building of a great socialist country." They penetratingly criticize and repudiate various fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to show scorn for women, thus actively strengthening leadership over women work. Miyun hsien Party committee and various commune Party committees all appointed special personnel to grasp women's work; various production brigades and production teams in the hsien set up women committees and women leadership teams to concretely grasp the work on women.

In the course of strengthening women work, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels organized the broad women masses to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin and works of Chairman Mao

and to actively take part in criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work so as to penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line.

Shunyi hsien Party committee used the method of grasping typical models and held an on-the-spot conference at Peishihtsao brigade of Panchiao commune to popularize the experience of this brigade's women team for philosophical study in using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to guide the three revolutionary movements, thereby impelling the mass movement of studying philosophy by the women of the hsien.

Of the staff members and workers of the First Commercial Bureau of the East City District, women account for a large portion and quite a few female youths have joined the commercial front during recent years. The Bureau Party Committee regularly organizes them to study Chairman Mao's works and unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, organizes them to make comparisons between the new society and the old society, and carries out revolutionary traditional education for them. These greatly tells us their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, and gives their incentive in making a good job of socialist commercial work.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Peking municipality realize: The cultivation of women cadres is an important link in strengthening women work and in fully developing the role of women. They place women cadres on the forefront of the three revolutionary movements to receive tempering and testing, boldly let them take up heavy work loads, ardently assist them to heighten their ideological level in the course of practice and to increase their ability. Of the cadres above the workshop level of the Peking Pharmaceuticals Factory, women cadres account for one-third. The factory Party committee constantly pays attention to their education in ideology and political line, and organizes them to join the cadres of the whole factory to actively plunge into the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and to sum up work experience, thus ceaselessly heightening their political consciousness and work ability, and enabling them to play their role in a better way.

Recently, the Peking municipal Party committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have requested Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the municipality to further strengthen leadership over women work and to develop the role of women on various fronts. At the approach of the "March 8" International Women's Day, quite a few basic-level units have carried out various activities and held women's forums, report meetings as well as meetings for studying and exchanging experience so as to sum up experience in women work, commend women comrades who had outstanding work results in the three revolutionary movements, and further promote the penetrating development of women work.

Party Organizations At Various Levels of Kwangtung Province Concretely Grasp Work of Selection, Promotion and Cultivation of Women Cadres

Party organizations at various levels of Kwangtung Province energetically cultivate and use women cadres, so as to enable them to play their active role in the undertakings of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

After being tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large group of elite women activists have emerged from various fronts. In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for the successors to the proletarian revolutionary undertakings, Party organizations at various levels of Kwangtung Province actively select and promote them to leadership positions at various levels.

Fokang hsien formerly had relatively few women cadres. Over the past two years, leading comrades there concretely strengthened leadership over women work, and energetically grasped work of selection, promotion and cultivation of women cadres. To date, leadership squads at various levels in the whole hsien have over 1,700 women cadres, of whom 14 hold leadership positions such as vice chairmen of hsien and commune revolutionary committees and secretaries of commune Party committees, thus realizing the employment of women cadres in all the leadership squads at the various levels of hsien, commune, production brigade and production team.

Not long ago, the Kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee held an on-the-spot conference in this hsien to popularize its experience. At present, there are more than 900 women members in the Party committees at the three levels of province, district and hsien in the whole province, and 28,000 women members in the Party branches in the rural brigades.

After selecting and promoting women cadres to take up leadership positions, Party organizations at various levels of Kwangtung Province pay full attention to their education. In accordance with the special characteristics of women work, Party organizations in various places regularly hold classes for studying Mao Tse-tung's thought, carry out education for women cadres in ideology and political line, and incessantly raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of revolution.

Since the beginning of last year, Party organizations and revolutionary committees in the districts of Meihsien, Foshan and Shaokuan have held study classes for women cadres many times, and trained a large number of backbone women cadres. Six women cadres study classes were held by the Taishan hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee as well as various departments of the hsien, and 63 study classes were held by various communes to carry out a comparatively systematic education of women cadres in ideology and political line.

In the course of training women cadres, various places paid attention to adopting the method of using old cadres to teach new cadres and making them learn from each other for mutual improvement, scoring good results. Kaoho hsien selected 24 women cadres from among workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. Leadership members of the hsien Party committee brought them to receive tempering on the forefront of class struggle, assisted them to raise their level of policy understanding and to learn various work methods. After two years of tempering, eight of them have been appointed vice chairmen of commune revolutionary committees. The Canton No. 1 Cotton Textile Mill used the method of one level teaching another level and one person teaching several people, enabling basic-level women cadres to mature rapidly. At present women members make up over one-third of the members of the factory Party committee, and women comrades take up most of the positions of secretaries and deputy secretaries in the workshop Party branches. Women work in the factory is being undertaken with vitality, thus effectively promoting the development of revolution and production.

Party organizations at various levels of Kwangtung Province attach extreme importance to the development of women cadres' leadership role on various fronts. Hsinyi hsien Party committee pays attention to using typical models to push women work to develop ceaselessly. Over the past year, the hsien has adopted various methods to commend the advanced deeds of 29 women cadres, and popularized the experience of 25 advanced collectives in women's work, greatly encouraging the women cadres. Among the members of Tungyuan hsien Party committee, four are women members who are not separated from production work. They constantly make reports to the hsien committee concerning the situation and problem of basic-level women work. When studying work situations, the hsien Party committee also takes care to listen to the women's views. With the Party's effort to cultivate them, these several women members have joined the masses to transform their unit into an advanced collective so as to play an active role in pushing forward the work in the whole hsien.

The Broad Masses of Women Cadres of Tientsin Municipality Seriously Read and Study To Play An Important Role in the Three Revolutionary Struggles

There are now 68,000 women cadres in the leadership organizations above the district and bureau levels and in factories with more than 1,000 personnel in Tientsin municipality, many of whom hold leadership positions in Party committees and revolutionary committees of various levels. Under Party leadership, these women cadres seriously read and study, exert efforts to heighten consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and the continuation of the revolution, raise their work ability, and ceaselessly make new contributions to the undertakings of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Many women cadres in Tientsin municipality play a leading role in the activities of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Women cadres such as Wang Shu-chen, a member of the standing committee of Tientsin municipal

Party committee, and Liu Ching-ying, a member of the Party committee of the Tientsin No. 2 Woollen Textile Mill, are all activitists in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical works. The popularization in the whole municipality of their experience in applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to the tackling of actual problems plays an active role in the penetrating development of activities of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works in the whole municipality.

Tientsin Municipal Tungfanghung Garments Factory failed to fulfill satisfactorily the production tasks during the first half of last year. Li Shu-wen, a member of this factory's revolutionary committee and vice chairman of Nankai district revolutionary committee got together with all to study jointly Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and other philosophical works. She and other factory cadres penetrated into the workshops to arouse the masses and used Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to sum up experience and learning in work operation, thus finding out the key problem that caused the unsatisfactory fulfillment of production tasks. During the second half of last year, this factory relentlessly grasped the weak links in line education and in production, and the whole factory fulfilled the annual production plan eight days head of schedule.

Many women cadres of various districts and streets in Tientsin municipality persist in penetrating into reality to make investigation and study and make a good job in political and ideological work in a penetrating and careful way, thus further arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of neighborhood women for socialist revolution and socialist construction. At present, the city's neighborhood women have set up many "May 7" factories, thus enabling a group of neighborhood women to become a powerful contingent in socialist construction. Women cadre Ma Yu-lan, a Party member of the Hanku Central Station of the Tientsin Railway Sub-Bureau, teamed up over 100 dependents of staff members and workers and waged battle together with railway workers on the transportation line by taking part in various labor jobs such as cargo unloading, cargo shipment, and warehouse cleaning. They also set up a garment-mending team to serve the railway workers.

Chang Yu-ching, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the No. 5 Cotton Textile Mill, was a veteran worker who experienced immense suffering and had deep hatred for the old society. She is extremely concerned with the growth of young women workers, constantly carries out class education and line education for them, assists them to seriously read and study works of Marx and Lenin and works of Chairman Mao, enabling these young women workers to make rapid progress.

In the course of grasping revolution and promoting production, the broad masses of women cadres on various fronts in Tientsin municipality have waged battles on the forefront with high spirit and vitality, making contribution to socialist construction.

Secretary Liu Tsui-ying of the Party branch of the Tientsin Hungkuang Chemicals Factory has persisted in running factory through diligence and frugality for the past several years, joined the masses to tackle many

difficulties through self-reliance, bringing about drastic changes in this small factory that formerly had simple and inadequate equipment and produced only one single kind of product. Over the past seven years, this factory has increased its total value of output by six times, raised its labor productivity by 1.5 times, ceaselessly increased new production varieties, and overfulfilled tasks every year, thus becoming an advanced unit on the industrial front of the whole municipality.

Santiaoshih Street in Tientsin municipality is an area with a dense population of workers. With a view to enabling the commercial work of the locality to better serve the worker masses, the district revolutionary committee sent women cadre Sun Hsiu-chen to take up leadership work at the basic-level store of grain, coal and subsidiary foodstuffs. After arriving in this shop, Sun Hsiu-chen regularly organized the staff members and workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, assisted everyone to further establish the ideology of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. At the same time, she made investigation and research, visited consumer households, and increased the variety of service, thus enabling the store to be run with better and better results, and receiving warm welcome from the local masses.

Women Cadres on Various Fronts in Liaoning Province Take Part in Production and Direct Production, Penetrate into the Masses and Learn from the Masses

In the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large group of women activists have emerged from various fronts in Liaoning Province to take up leadership duties at various levels. Veteran women cadres also heightened their consciousness of line struggle and waged battles on various fronts with high spirit and vitality. There are now over 1,600 women members in the Party committees above the commune level in the whole province, and women members account for 15.9 percent of the total number of members of the Party committees at the hsien level.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Liaoning Province attach particular importance to rendering assistance to women cadres to heighten their level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, assist them to establish a fine style of work of closely integrating with the masses, enabling the broad masses of women cadres to mature rapidly in the three revolutionary struggles.

Vice chairman Tsung Ming-lan of the Fushun municipal revolutionary committee was formerly a road construction work of a factory. Since she was appointed to a leadership post in the municipal revolutionary committee, she has persisted in reading works of Marx and Lenin and works of Chairman Mao, and in penetrating into reality and in learning from the masses. Over the past three years, she has devoted most of her time to making investigation and research in factories and rural areas, and has eaten, lived and labored together with the masses, thus rapidly improving her leadership. When she was making squatting-on-the-spot at the Municipal Oil Felt Factory, she

discovered that this factory had exceeded the state target for oil material consumption in manufacturing a kind of oil felt, so she penetrated into the worker masses to make investigation and research. After finding out the cause, she and comrades of the factory Party committee jointly studied ways to tackle the problem. Under the leadership of the factory Party committee, they aroused the masses, strengthened the management system, tackling the problem at a fast speed.

After taking up the post as vice chairman of the Shenyang Railway Bureau revolutionary committee, Chang Min-yuan, chief of the famous "March 8" Passenger Reservation Team, has penetrated into the masses and into reality, made investigation and research, humbly learned from the masses, and regarded these methods as an important guarantee for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and for the fulfillment of the work tasks assigned to her by the Party. In the past few years, she spent most of her time at the basic level apart from holding meetings to study work method at the leadership organization. Last year she penetrated into a backward unit of the whole province to make squatting-on-the-spot, persisted in laboring and making study together with the workers, and made penetrating investigation and research, thus discovering the cause for this unit's backwardness within a short period of time. She and the leadership members of this unit aroused the masses, relentlessly criticized the revisionist line, further implemented Party policies, enabling this unit to transform its backward features at fast speed.

The broad masses of women cadres in Liaoning Province also adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings and consciously take part in collective productive labor. Despite their busy work, many women cadres who assume leadership positions in units above the hsien level spend one or two months each year taking part in productive labor at basic-level units. Women cadres who work at basic-level units pay more attention to participation in collective productive labor as a fundamental measure to closely integrate with the masses and to forever preserve the natural character of the laboring people.

Deputy secretary Li Ju-lan of the Dairen Cotton Textile Mill regards the fine yarn spinning workshop as her labor base, and always takes part in productive labor in this workshop no matter how busy she is.

After becoming a cadre, secretary Tsao Yu-lan of the Party branch of Yangchangpao brigade of Shanchengtzu commune, Penki hsien, persists in not separating herself from productive labor. When she returns from other places after attending meetings and study, she would usually proceed directly to the farm fields to take up labor work without going back to her house and without putting down her suit case. In the past few years, she has never thrown away the hoe, and the calluses on her hands have not become less thick. The masses praise her as being both a cadre and an ordinary commune member. She relies on the masses, relentlessly grasps class struggle and line struggle, and leads the masses in penetratingly unfolding the mass movement of learning from Taichai in agriculture. Over the past three years this brigade has raised its average per-mow grain output from the previous level of 200 catties to cross the "Yangtzu River," becoming an advanced pace-setter of Liaoning Province in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

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WOMEN WORKERS

Housewives' Co-op in Shanghai Makes Tele-Communication Equipment

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 9, 1972)

a co-operative run by a group of housewives in shanghai is making intermediate frequency transformers and other tele-communication contrivances and constantly trial-producing new products for china's developing electronics industry.

the neighbourhood co-op was started in 1958 by some 100 housewives in line with chairman mao's teaching: "unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the economic and political status of women."

at first the tienming co-op could only repair electric light and instal illumination equipment. up to the great proletarian cultural revolution, it had only a few pedalled punches. most of the work was done by hand.

in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the housewives acquired advanced technique and expanded the workshops step by step.

in late 1966 the co-operative was given the task to trial-produce an intermediate frequency transformer, a component of tele-communication equipment. this was something new to them and they had no equipment to make the product. they studied chairman mao's teaching "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." this imbued them with strength and they were determined to make the transformer as a contribution to the socialist revolution and construction.

the housewives studied hard and asked for advice from workers in other factories. they turned out their first batch of transformers in two months. the quality was approved by the department concerned.

in the course of making the transformers, they designed and made the necessary equipment themselves.

forty-year-old shen fu-pao often worked late in the night to acquire the skill. she was so eager that she would lose appetite and could not sleep if an experiment failed. she invited her husband, a skilled lathe operator, to the workshop although it was already nine o'clock in the evening, to help her find out why the experiment had failed. she finally acquired the necessary skill. some conservative-minded people had believed that it would take a skilled worker of the fifth grade to master this process. by her conscientious work, shen fu-pao proved them wrong. today the housewives are working efficiently to make the transformer.

with the development of the electronics industry, there is a growing order for intermediate frequency transformers. but the co-operative's equipment fell short of production needs. the women workers launched an innovation campaign to resolve the contradiction. they improved the only bakelite press in the co-op and

doubled its capacity. formerly operated by four persons, it could turn out only 500 bakelite base stands per shift. now one person runs it to produce 1,000 per shift. in addition, the women workers made 10 such semi-automatic bakelite presses with the aid of their men comrades. the co-op has made 30 technical innovations in the past few years. the automatic coiling machine and other equipment devised and made by the workers themselves have raised efficiency 3 to 11 times.

increasing mechanization has stepped up production. the output of intermediate frequency transformers in 1971 was 11 times that of 1967 and the value of output increased sixfold in the same period. in addition to intermediate frequency transformers, the co-op now produces medium wave, short wave, output, input and other tele-communication contrivances.

the housewife-turned workers, who were oppressed and discriminated against in the old society, are now proud of taking part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard. all women workers who are able to read studied the "manifesto of the communist party" by marx, "the state and revolution" by lenin and "on contradiction", "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" by chairman mao last year. they are determined to make greater contributions in the future.

SPRING FARMING

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Grasp Education in Line and Promote Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1972)

following are excerpts from today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "grasp education in line and promote spring farming":

spring farming is now sweeping china's vast countryside, moving from the south to the north. chairman mao teaches: "it is necessary to pay attention to the seasons" and "do farm work in the right season". party committees at various levels should attach great importance to spring farming. we should not rest content with having had successive good harvests in the past decade, but must continue to strive for still greater victories. we must bring into full play mass enthusiasm for socialism and grasp current spring farming in good time so as to make this year the eleventh good harvest year.

it is imperative to carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line, implement the party's rural policies and carry forward the party's traditional fine style of work in arousing the masses to do spring farming well.

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." at present, efforts are continuing throughout the country to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, condemn the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and their crimes of trying to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. this is of supreme importance to the people of the whole country and the motive force for all other work, and must be grasped in a deep-going and careful way. the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and the cadres generated by revolutionary mass criticism should be turned into mighty strength for advancing the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this strength must be fully tapped for spring farming.

"practise marxism, and not revisionism". it is imperative to take chairman mao's revolutionary line as the key link and continue in spring farming the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the party organizations at all levels in the countryside must take the tachai brigade party branch as their example, conscientiously study chairman mao's works, educate the masses in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, criticize the capitalist tendency and keep to the socialist road. they must rely on their own efforts and work hard, continue to develop agricultural production in an all-round way by carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and consolidate the people communes' collective economy and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

it is imperative "to be good at translating the party's policy into action of the masses" in making further efforts to implement the party's policies and promoting spring farming. chairman mao and the party central committee gave clear-cut instructions long ago on the party's major rural policies for the present stage of socialism. leading cadres at various levels must continue to sum up experience and firmly carry out the policies.

further efforts must be made to ensure full implementation of the various policies based on the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work". proletarian politics must be put in command so as to raise constantly the socialist consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in farming for the revolution and bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and revolutionary wisdom into full play. the masses should be mobilized to sum up their good experience in carrying out the principle "to each according to his work", do away with trivial and irrational things that restrict their enthusiasm, adhere to simple and practicable methods welcomed by them and continuously improve the methods.

provincial, municipal and autonomous regional comrades in charge of agriculture and administrative regional and county leading comrades must go to the frontline of agricultural production where spring farming is under way, pay attention to making investigations and study and grasp advanced models as well as weak links in order to promote the work as a whole. cadres at all levels must persist in participating in collective productive labour and join the masses in summing up and popularizing experience in learning from tachai. they must put politics in command of production and firmly grasp production for the sake of the revolution. "at all levels,

the leading personnel in the party, government and army organizations and in the schools should master all the skills involved in leading the masses in production. no one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader." they must have complete faith in the masses, rely on them and consult them at every turn.

spring farming will soon be in full swing. we must seize the work in good time, making education in political line the motive force to promote spring farming so as to lay a more solid foundation for achieving a good harvest this year and make still greater contributions to china's socialist construction and to supporting the world revolution.

DIVISION OF INCOME

How a Production Team Divides Up Its Income

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 9, 1972)

how does a production team under a people's commune divide up the income. here is what a recent visit to the no. 7 production team of the huaiti people's commune on the outskirts of shihchiachuang in hopei province, north china, shows.

in china's rural areas, the division of income takes place in people's communes after the autumn harvest. the plan for the year-end division of income is mapped out according to the party's policy which pays attention to three aspects -- the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. the main distribution is done in the production team, at present the basic accounting unit. on the basis of democratic discussions, the production team, after paying agricultural tax and selling surplus grain to the state, sets aside an appropriate sum for the public accumulation fund to consolidate and develop the collective economy and for reproduction. the accumulation fund consists of reserve and welfare funds. accumulation for the state and the collective is kept low so that in normal year increased production will give the members increased income.

the no. 7 production team has 105 households, with a population of more than 400. it mainly produces grain and vegetables. it had another good grain harvest last year, with the yield per hectare reaching some 11 tons, or nine per cent higher than in 1970. there was also a good harvest of vegetables. the team overfulfilled its plan for selling surplus grain to the state.

after a few days' busy work, the accountant put up a notice in red: total income from agricultural and side-line production came to 111,400 yuan, a 13.7 per cent increase over 1970. after deducting production costs and agricultural tax, net income is 93,000 yuan.

there was a big crowd before the notice. many people described how the collective accumulation fund and income distributed to individuals in the production team had increased year by year since the setting up of the people's commune.

the accountant told us that agricultural tax used to account for some six per cent of gross income. with good harvests for years in succession and the state policy of not raising taxes even when production increases, the actual rate of agricultural tax is declining each year. it accounted for only 2.3 per cent of total income in 1971.

in answering our question on the distribution of the net income, he said that a small part is put aside as reserve and welfare funds which are used to improve irrigation, buy farm machinery, support co-operative medical services and other work for collective welfare, and help families which have temporary financial difficulties or take care of the aged and the disabled. the biggest part of the income is distributed to the commune members.

the team leader called a meeting of the members to discuss how to handle correctly the relation between accumulation and distribution. the meeting canvassed everyone's views. through full discussion, they arrived at the unanimous view that 22 per cent of the gross income should be used for reserves and public welfare funds and the rest, 20 per cent more than in 1970, was distributed among the members.

the team members in 1971 put in a total of 50,000 workdays, averaging 1.28 yuan each.

we asked "how big is the difference in living standards between families with more and stronger manpower and those with less and weaker manpower? and what if accidents occur? and how about old people without children?" the team leader said: "the distribution principle of the people's commune is from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, and more work, more pay. so there are differences but they are not big. no one goes hungry and there is no polarization." he then invited us to visit some families.

we first went to a family having more than average manpower. 64-year-old grandpa chen hsin-cheng lives in a four-room house facing south. three of the four rooms were new and warm with full sunshine. sensing our appreciation of his new rooms, he told us: "we built the house recently. many members of our team have built new houses." grandpa chen had been an hired labourer before liberation, and never had enough food and clothing then. now all the five members of the family work. in 1971 the whole family got over 800 yuan in cash income, apart from the annual grain distribution. the old man said: "the goodness of the party and chairman mao have made our progress possible."

the family of woman peasant named hsiao lan at one time had the smallest per capita income. she had difficulties because she had to draw on the team's welfare funds to cover the cost of treating her seriously ill husband. her husband died in 1969, leaving her with two little children. to keep her going, the team supplied her with grain free of charge and gave her some relief funds. hsiao lan said: "my life was a bit hard for a time though it is secure, no worry about food and clothing and no

debts, thanks to the help of the people's commune. if i'd had such a misfortune in the old society before liberation, i probably would have had to sell my children."

in 1971, she had a cash income of 150 yuan apart from grain, since she was the only labour power. this worked out as the lowest income per capita in the team since she had two small children to support. plus proceeds from the sale of one and a half pigs to the state, her cash income totalled 265 yuan. "last year," she said, "things took a turn for the better."

the team arranged for her to do suitable work to increase her income by assigning her to the foodstuff processing workshop. she told us that some other families with low income in the past all were better off now with the help of the team.

how about old people without children? we paid a call on 73-year-old ting lan-chien who lost three in her family before and after liberation. she received special care from the team in view of her age. she said: "the cost of my food, clothing and medical treatment all come out of the team's welfare funds. and i'm given spending money, too. the team members are like members of my family." i asked the team leader hsu keng-yuan his income. he said: "our cadres, like all other members, get the same pay for the same work done. most of the cadres get the income as other able-bodied members. my own income last year was a bit lower because i had some other things to do. the people have confidence in me and elected me head of the team, and on my part, i should serve them with all my heart."

IRRIGATION

Kansu Province Makes Use of Underground Water

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 9, 1972)

a mass movement to exploit underground water for irrigation has shown fruitful results in northwest china's arid kansu province. the province sank more than 10,000 pump wells and built more than 7,000 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects last year. the irrigated farmland increased by 47,300 hectares. all these helped the province reap a good harvest despite hail, wind and drought.

kansu is situated on a highland averaging 1,500 metres above sea level. it is one of china's arid provinces and is hit frequently by windstorm. people's communes were set up in 1958 under the guidance of chairman mao's general line for building socialism. relying on collective strength, they began to exploit underground water. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company held back the work. they opposed the mass movement by spreading the nonsense that highlands had no underground water.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and the masses in the province have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and repudiated liu shao-chi's nonsense. this study and criticism raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the movement to exploit underground water assumed mammoth proportions.

leading cadres at various levels studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and used the materialist theory of reflection to criticize idealist aprioriism peddled by liu shao-chi and company. they mapped out plans to tap underground water according to specific local conditions. in the course of the work they did away with superstitions and relied on the masses. they made investigation in line with chairman mao's teaching that all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience. the wulien production brigade in yungteng county succeeded in digging two pump wells on a sandy land 2,300 metres above sea level. 32 hectares of irrigated land were added. it got a fairly good harvest last year although it was hit by a bad drought.

leading cadres of the chingning county party committee went to 15 people's communes to make a county-wide hydrological survey and search for underground water. their finding refuted the fallacy that the locality lacked water resources. the county has completed 300 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects over the past year.

similarly, arid lunghsi, huining, kaolan and tinghsi counties also found and made use of underground water.

leading cadres and the masses of minchin county hemmed in by the great tengri desert discovered underground water in 82 production brigades. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in digging wells, building pumping stations and expanding the acreage of irrigated farmland, the county people have installed 773 pieces of electrical irrigation and draining equipment and 8,510 water wheels. there is at least one irrigation and drainage station for every commune in the county. this is an 82 per cent increase compared with the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. the county's irrigated farmland has increased by 24,900 hectares.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

More Small Hydro-Electric Stations for Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Mar. 10, 1972)

the multi-national province of yunnan in southwest china has built 2,900 small hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 143,000 kw under the guidance of chairman mao's principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

nine out of ten counties in the nukiang lisu autonomous chou, the hungho hani and yi autonomous chou and the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou have built such small power stations in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

the province has rich water resources, which remained almost untapped under the kuomintang rule before liberation. there were only a few hydro-electric stations at the time of liberation. no substantial progress was made until the great proletarian cultural revolution owing to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the cultural revolution, people of various nationalities criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the construction of hydro-electric stations was accelerated by the use of locally available building materials and equipment. helped by the county's farm tool plant and water conservancy engineering team, 150 peasants in fengching county have been trained as technicians capable of designing power stations and installing equipment. the many hydro-electric stations they built have helped mechanize tea curing in this famous tea-growing area.

many factories in the province have stepped up production of power station equipment for the countryside. some chou- and county-run farm machinery plants have turned out power generators under 100 kw as well as transformers and allied equipment.

COAL MINING

Fushun Coal-Mining Research Institute Serves Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 9, 1972)

coal mine specialists in fushun, liaoning province, northeast china, have produced 25 important research projects.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, these research workers have raised their ideological level by identifying themselves with the workers and doing research on the spot under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the fushun coal-mining research institute deals with safety in coal mines. the personnel were influenced by liu shao-chi's "technique first" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash and some went astray and confined their research to academic questions. this divorced them from class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the revolutionary committee of the institute led the researchers in studying chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on scientific research. they were determined to combine research with production, think about the problems the workers have and do what socialist construction needs.

when a mass drive began in areas south of the yangtze river to develop coal production in response to chairman mao's call to end dependence on the north, the institute sent research groups to work with the miners there and study safety measures. in a matter of five months they built an efficient gas indicator.

the researchers no longer confine themselves to pure research. they study what production requires. the gas research group went to yangchuan coal mines in shansi province last year. it helped the miners adopt a technique to remove gas. but when the researchers realized that the gas would pollute the air, they tried to find ways to recover it. with the miners, they set up a carbon-black plant in one and a half months, which turns out high quality carbon-black from the gas.

chairman mao teaches that correct ideas "come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." in line with this teaching, the reserch institute has sent their members to work in mines and factories in 17 areas in 12 provinces and municipalities.

a research group had tried for a dozen years to extend the life-span of wire cables but failed, because the researchers were influenced by the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. last year the group went to six coal mines in hopei, liaoning, shantung and honan provinces where they carried out research with coal

miners. a retired miner shared his wide knowledge of the use of wire cables and the changes in their strength. closely linking theory with practice and combining observations with the collective wisdom of the masses, the group succeeded in half a year in solving the problem.

trying to make a new elevator for inclined shafts, the institute sent researchers round to solicit the workers' opinions. they did research with workers and together drew designs and produced the elevator, after the original design was revised a 100 times. the new elevator is simple and easy to operate. practice showed that the workers had a reservoir of experience. by working in co-operation with them, the scientific workers were able to achieve better results.

the research institute has persisted in educating, remoulding and training the intellectuals with mao tsetung thought, so as to build up a contingent of revolutionized scientific workers. wherever a research group goes, it makes social investigations into the history of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the locality and invites old workers, poor peasants or veteran red army men to give lectures so as to raise the political consciousness of the research workers.

one of the specialists used to do research behind closed doors in pursuit of fame. after going among the masses and taking part in the three great revolutionary movements, she takes an active part in collective labour and consciously remoulds her world outlook. she and others tried at one time to get the mine cars to run smoothly in winter. she carried out experiments by doing transport jobs with the workers, often at a temperature more than 30 degrees below zero centigrade, and in snowstorms. physical labour helped remould her thinking and speed up the research. her group finally found out ways to deal with this long-standing problem.

POSTAL SERVICE

Sinkiang Increases Postal Routes 10-Fold

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 10, 1972)

the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in northwest china has increased postal routes 10-fold since liberation under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the extension of routes and increase in modern postal and tele-communication facilities have accelerated delivery of mail, newspapers and journals and strengthened the ties between this border region and the hinterland.

half of the county towns in sinkiang had no post office before liberation, not to say the vast countryside and pastureland. on the average, there was one branch post office to three counties. postal bags were delivered by motor vehicles only along the trunk highways. the

other postal routes depended on camels and other draft animals for transport.

thanks to the party's attention, most of the people's communes now have postal service centres with routes to the production brigades. postmen on motorcycles deliver mail to every village in kuche, hsinyuan and eight other counties. postmen now make the rounds of mountain villages and mobile herdsmen's communities even in the remotest areas. the region's postal work has made even greater progress since the great proletarian cultural revolution. motor postal routes completed last year totalled 1,500 kilometres. the regional capital of urumchi is linked with the rest of the country by air and railway. within sinkiang, urumchi is linked by air and motor postal routes with altai, ining, hotien, kashgar, aksu, kuche and other places.

in order to improve their service, the revolutionary workers in sinkiang's postal work are studying hard to heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and foster the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Gives Soiree in Honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 9, 1972)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a soiree this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

attending the soiree were ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and thiounn mumm, chea san, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, cambodian ambassador to china ker meas and other distinguished cambodian guests.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, who is now in shanghai, was present on invitation.

among those accompanying the distinguished cambodian and vietnamese guests at the soiree were wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling.

at the soiree, the shanghai literary and art workers entertained samdech and madame sihanouk with musical and acrobatic programmes. cambodian and chinese musical items, including "remembrance of china", whose words and music are both by samdech sihanouk, "unite under the banner of the front" and "people of the world are sure to win", won warm applause from the audience.

at the close of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, accompanied by wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their success. they presented the artistes with a basket of flowers.

earlier today, special envoy ieng sary and some other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen, kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling, visited a hospital and a factory.

CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean Socialist Party Gives Report to Peking People

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1972)

carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, gave a report on invitation to people from all walks of life on the excellent situation in the struggle waged by the chilean people and other latin american peoples against imperialism. his report was warmly applauded.

attending were arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party; mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor, of the chilean embassy in peking, and mrs. gonzalo rojas p,; and others.

the report meeting was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-latin america friendship association. wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, presided over the meeting.

general secretary altamirano began his speech amidst warm applause. he gave an account of the heroic struggle waged by the chilean people and the people of other latin american countries against imperialism, colonialism and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty. he said: latin america has fertile land and rich natural resources. however, our people there have long been living in poverty. u.s. imperialists and other imperialists have not only seized our wealth but also carried out political and military domination and cultural infiltration. however, imperialist oppression and exploitation has awakened the latin american people. they have united themselves in struggle. this is a great struggle. the struggle may still have its twists and turns. but final victory will surely belong to the forces fighting for independence and liberation.

general secretary altamirano condemned u.s. imperialism for its economic exploitation of chile. he said: if a country's wealth is in the hands of imperialism instead of in the hands of its people, that country cannot possibly be independent and free. we will no longer permit others to exploit us. our people know how to resist imperialist pressure.

he declared: u.s. imperialist aggression against viet nam has failed to bring the vietnamese people into submission. on the contrary, the vietnamese people have constantly won victories in their struggle. similarly, imperialism has also failed to blockade and isolate china. it is beyond doubt that the chilean people, too, will vanquish imperialism. imperialist powers can no longer do what they please with the third world. "we are convinced that the struggle by the people of asia, africa and latin america will eventually be crowned with success," he declared.

in his address to the meeting, wang kuo-chuan expressed heartfelt thanks to general secretary carlos altamirano for his report. wang kuo-chuan said: the report has acquainted the chinese people better with the heroic struggle waged by the chilean people and the people of other latin american countries against imperialism and colonialism.

he stated: the chinese and chilean people have always supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for defending state sovereignty and national independence and for building up their own countries. the chinese people regard every victory won by the chilean people as their own and see it as a support and encouragement to themselves. he pledged that the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the chilean people.

attending the meeting were leading members of organizations concerned hsieh fu-min, ting hsi-lin, ni chih-fu, shen chien, chen ten-ho, hsieh ching-yi, chou pei-yuan, wang hsiao-yi, yin tso-chen, li yen-nien, hsueh tuan, ma chia-chun and lin chen, as well as more than 1,400 workers, peasants and students.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Deputy Premier Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 8, 1972)

egyptian deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade mohamed abdallah merzaban gave a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade.

all members of the delegation attended the reception. also present were chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min and other officials of the chinese embassy.

present at the reception on the egyptian side were yehia el malla, minister of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth; mustafa el gabaly, minister of agriculture and land reclamation; fuad morsy, minister of supply and home trade; zakaria tewfik, chairman of the egyptian general organization for cotton; sherif lutfi, mohamed zulfikar, ahmed said duwidar, duad el saraf, mohamoud sharabi, and ahmed tolan, under-secretaries of the ministry of economy and foreign trade; jamid halex, under-secretary of the ministry of industry, petroleum and mineral wealth; ahmed fuad makaway and fatten suweify, under-secretaries of the ministry of supply and home trade; abdul muaneim shenway, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry; abbas nasr, director of the asian department of the foreign ministry; sayed faluk el bakly, chairman of the egyptian general organization of international exhibitions and fairs; and other senior officials and responsible personages of the egyptian economic circles.

speaking at the reception, merzaban welcomed pai hsiang-kuo and the chinese government trade delegation he is leading. he praised the chinese government and people for their just stand towards the egyptian cause and the chinese government's effort to strengthen trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

speaking at the reception, pai hsiang-kuo warmly praised the heroic struggle waged by the egyptian people under the leadership of president anwar el sadat against foreign aggression and for maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as developing the national economy. he praised the further development of traditional friendship between the peoples of china and egypt in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese government and people firmly supported the egyptian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and zionism, he said. he hoped that the chinese government trade delegation would contribute to the promotion of friendship and trade between the two countries.

in their speeches, merzaban and pai hsiang-kuo wished the increasing growth of friendship between the peoples of egypt and china.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

before the reception, pai hsiang-kuo called on merzaban and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

the chinese government trade delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of the late egyptian president gamal abdel nasser this morning.

Egyptian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 9, 1972)

prime minister of the arab republic of egypt aziz sidky today received the visiting chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade. the prime minister had a friendly talk with the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were mohamed abdullah marzaban, egyptian deputy premier and minister of economy and foreign trade, and chinese ambassador chai tse-min.

later, fuad morsy, egyptian minister of supply and home trade, met the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 9, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for shanghai by train today after its performance tour here.

it was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned including chiang ko, lin yi and shih chao-hsiang as well as literary and art workers and several hundred other people.

during its stay here, the japanese theatre presented the full-length modern drama "raging waves" and three one-act plays "a town in the lower reaches of the river", "the japanese revolution is sure to win" and "flames of wrath in okinawa". their excellent performances were warmly praised by the audience.

during their stay in nanking, the japanese friends visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, a factory and a school, and made excursions to hsuan-wu lake and dr. sun yat-sen's mausoleum. they also attended a performance by the peking opera troupe of kiangsu province and an art programme by a propaganda team of little red soldiers. they had a get-together and a forum with literary and art workers.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1972)

march 10, 1972

on march 6, 1972 the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its recent acts of aggression of repeatedly dispatching aircraft to carry out bombings and attacks on the territory of the democratic republic of viet nam. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just stand of the vietnamese government and people.

u.s. imperialism, in disregard of the strong opposition of the people of the world, obdurately persists in carrying out wanton bombings against the democratic republic of viet nam in a vain attempt to hold back the victorious advance of the vietnamese and other

indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to save itself from ultimate defeat in this area. however, innumerable facts over the years have been eloquent proof that bombs cannot intimidate the heroic vietnamese people but can only arouse them to still greater indignation against the u.s. aggressors and still more heroic and staunch struggle. the so-called "air and naval superiority" the united states has been bragging about for many years has long failed to work. the current wanton bombings by u.s. aircraft on vietnamese territory only indicate that u.s. imperialism is sinking ever more deeply and inextricably in the quagmire of its war of aggression and is putting up a death-bed struggle.

u.s. imperialism must immediately stop its bombings and attacks on the democratic republic of viet nam and the other indochinese countries and stop all its acts of aggression against this area; the u.s. government must withdraw from indochina the u.s. and vassal troops totally, unconditionally and before a set terminal date and must cease to support the puppet cliques in the indochinese countries so that the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia may settle their respective internal questions themselves free from foreign interference.

the chinese government and people resolutely support the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression, so long as the sacred national rights of the indochinese peoples are not realized, the chinese people will do their utmost to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples' great struggles. we are deeply convinced that the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, upholding unity and persisting in the people's war, will definitely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Sweden Presents Credentials to Swedish King

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 9, 1972)

wang lu-ming, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of sweden, presented his credentials to swedish king gustaf vi adolf here today.

then king gustaf vi adolf had a friendly conversation with ambassador wang lu-ming.

swedish foreign minister krister wickman received wang lu-ming on february 25.

wang lu-ming arrived here on february 20.

NPC Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swedish Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with professor gunnar hambraeus, managing director of the royal swedish academy of sciences.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers yu li-chun, shih ju-wei, pan chun, li yun-chen and feng chin-liu.

CHINA AND US

US Black Panther Party Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1972)

a 20-member delegation of the black panther party of the united states arrived here by air yesterday evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the delegation is led by raymond hewitt and emory douglas, leaders of the black panther party.

greeting the delegation at the airport were leading members and staff members of organizations concerned li hsiao-pai, lin tang, hu hung-fan, tai sheng-pu and wang chung-chuan.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Visits Injured Chinese Technician in Aden Hospital

(NCNA-English Aden, Mar. 8, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, went to the aden people's hospital yesterday morning to pay a visit to chinese technician hung ting-chu who was injured on duty.

the chairman extended consolation to hung ting-chu and wished him early recovery.

present on the occasion were wang hao, counsellor, and liu ho-lin, economic counsellor, of the chinese embassy in democratic yemen and responsible members of the chinese road technical working team.

hung ting-chu was seriously burnt on february 24 when he rushed to salvage a burning machine at a road construction site in mudia, third province of democratic yemen.

after that, the democratic yemeni government showed great concern for him. earlier, minister of health abdul aziz aldali and minister of works and communications haider abubaker al attas of the country went to the hospital to see him.

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* NATIONAL *
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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG"

Maintain Learning from Comrade Lei Feng

- the advanced deeds of the Lei Feng squad of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 7, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the fighters of the Lei Feng squad of a certain unit of the PLA have for a long time maintained learning from Lei Feng, and tried to study conscientiously the works of Chairman Mao and serve the people wholeheartedly in the manner of Comrade Lei Feng. They are advancing vigorously in broad strides in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

The Lei Feng squad is the squad to which the late Comrade Lei Feng belonged. For a long time, successive squad leaders of this squad have regarded the use of the spirit of Lei Feng for educating the comrades of the whole squad as their own important mission. New fighters joining the squad would be introduced to the advanced deeds of Comrade Lei Feng by them and encouraged to study diligently the writings of Chairman Mao in the manner of Comrade Lei Feng and be advanced fighters of the proletariat.

After his enlistment, fighter Li Wen-keng was assigned to the Lei Feng squad. Squad leader Chou Fang-ho brought him to the Lei Feng Memorial Center to study Comrade Lei Feng's fine character of loyalty to the Party and loyalty to the people. With the help of the squad leader, Li Wen-keng everywhere took Comrade Lei Feng as an example, developed the spirit of "delving deep" in study, read diligently the works of Chairman Mao, and while in work, constantly reminded himself with Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of "summer-like warmth in carrying out work," worked arduously and volunteered for work, and always pressing to the fore at critical moments.

Once the leadership handed them an urgent transportation assignment with a request to complete it within ten days. Day and night Li Wen-kung battled on the transportation front. Each day he would get to work ahead of the others and would leave only after the others had left off. At times when they were short of people for loading and unloading, or when they were too busy, he would forget the fatigue of the journey, and the moment the vehicle came to a halt, would help with the loading and unloading. People seeing him tired and sweating would advise him to take a rest, but he would laugh happily and reply, "I must learn from Comrade Lei Feng and make more contributions to the revolution, and even if the work were more difficult and tiring, I would still be happy." In that way, he and his comrades-in-arms, by giving play to their sky-soaring revolutionary zeal, completed the 10-day assignment in just three days' time and were commended by the upper level.

The Lei Feng squad have resolutely strengthened the building of the whole squad in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao. They have read and studied seriously, carried out penetrating education in ideology and political line and continued to raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution. By maintaining proletarian politics in command, they have kept improving their military technique.

For the sake of meeting the demands of preparedness against war, deputy squad leader Chang Szu-jung studies seriously the teachings of Chairman Mao, raises his mindfulness of preparedness against war, and regularly practices his truck driving techniques on difficult mountain trails. Once the leadership sent Chang Szu-jung to haul a truckload of material to a certain place more than 1,100 li away. The sky at that time was overcast and it was drizzling without stop, and the route over steep mountains and perilous trails had sharp curves. Chang Szu-jung, giving play to the revolutionary spirit of being able to withstand great hardship and fatigue, expertly manipulated the wheel in his hands, soberly negotiated the various risky parts of the road, overcame danger after danger, and in three days' time victoriously completed the assignment and won praise from the comrades of the whole company.

Chang Szu-jung is not only diligently raising his own political awareness and technical level, but he is also actively cooperating with the squad leader to lead the fighters of the whole squad in also doing likewise. He always says, "We must be like Comrade Lei Feng. For the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must temper our mind and style and perfect our technique. For only in that way shall we be able to fulfill the fighting tasks handed us by the Party and the people." When he discovered that new recruit Li Chia-lin was slow in raising the standard of his driving technique, he voluntarily looked him up for a talk, helped him to establish the mentality of mastering truck driving skills for the revolution, and enthusiastically imparted to him the finer points of driving and enabled a marked improvement to take place in the thinking and the driving skills of Li Chia-lin.

The Lei Feng squad is a motor squad and regularly carries out transportation assignments and goes to all parts of the country. Wherever they go they always enthusiastically help the people and do good work as well as modestly learn from them. Once they were carrying out support-the-Left work in a factory. Fighter Chang Ching was in charge of work in a workshop. Upon arriving there, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and by believing in the masses and relying on them, he grasped revolution and stimulated production together with the workers and enabled a new change to take place in the physiognomy of revolution and production in the factory. In the face of achievements, he continued to maintain a modest and prudent style, and more consciously learned from the working people.

One day in the early part of May last year, when all the comrades were away on duty and only fighter Tu Chien-hua, because of his illness, was resting at home, he suddenly heard cries of "Fire! Fire!" coming from nearby. In spite of his suffering, Tu Chien-hua immediately rushed to the scene of the fire. Near the scene of the conflagration were rows of civilian houses, and not far away was the granary and the store house of the production brigade. With complete disregard for his own safety, Tu Chien-hua climbed on the burning roof to battle the fire. The fire fighters below saw that the roof was above to cave in and shouted at the top of their voice, "Comrade of the PLA, get down at once. You are in danger!" However, Tu Chien-hua had dispelled the thought of personal safety from his mind, and he continued to weld his iron shovel battling against the flame. His garments caught fire and his eyebrows were singed, but he paid them no heed. Suddenly there was a loud noise and the roof caved in. Tu Chien-hua fell head on to the ground from the roof. The people ran over to lift him up. Bearing the pain in his legs, he again headed into the sea of fire. After more than an hour of heroic action they finally put out the fire. Tu Chien-hua was burned in a dozen places all over his body. The people on the scene praised him with one voice for his selfless revolutionary spirit of working for the interests of the people.

- NCNA correspondent
NCNA reporter

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WOMEN IN PLA

Women Fighters of the People's Liberation Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 9, 1972)

"China's daughters have high-aspiring minds,
They love their uniforms, not silks and satins."

In the ranks of the People's Liberation Army there is a large group of vigorous women fighters. They fight magnificently at their posts, making contributions toward the defense and building of the motherland.

Women Aviators Flying in the Boundless Skies

A group of women aviators of an air force unit of the People's Liberation Army are piloting airplanes, breaking through clouds and flying freely in the boundless skies of the motherland. One of them is Wu Hsiu-mei, deputy flight squadron leader of a certain air force unit.

Wu Hsiu-mei is one of the first group of women aviators of the new China. Brought up and shown concern by the Party, she has been piloting airplanes for the past two decades, flying all over the sunny skies of the motherland and accomplishing tasks of combat training, emergency rescue operations, and transportation of supplies.

One night last year, Wu Hsiu-mei had just started her return flight in night flying training when she received an order from the higher level requiring her to lead the flying crew in taking a few medical doctors and nurses overnight to a locality in Tsinghai to save the life of a class brother who was critically ill. Upon receiving this assignment, she forgot the fatigue from the night flying training and quickly made preparations before the flight. She and her comrades-in-arms flew the airplane right into the night sky and over high mountains and arrived at the destination punctually, enabling the medical doctors and nurses to take part in time in the life-saving work. A new kind of drug was urgently needed in the operation. Displaying the style of continuous fighting, she and her comrades-in-arms again flew the airplane to bring back the drug. Eventually the class brother was past danger.

Ever since the first day she joined in the ranks of the people's Air Force, Wu Hsiu-mei has imposed stern demands on herself and exerted herself to make more contributions toward revolution. Whether she is flying in the air or taking command on the ground, she always works conscientiously and never slackens her efforts even slightly. When new fliers come, she trains them seriously, imposing stern demands on them on the one hand and patiently helping them on the other. With her warm-hearted help, many new fliers have quickly improved their flying skills.

At present, in the air force unit where Wu Hsiu-mei is, a large group of women fliers are growing up soundly, thanks to the nourishment by the sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Women Fighters of A Telephone Squad on the Ch'angpai Mountains

The high Ch'angpai Mountains are covered with dense forests where snowstorms are frequent and the weather is cold. The women fighters of the telephone squad of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army fight there all the year round. They pass through dense forests, tread on snow-clad slopes and defy dangers and hardships, guaranteeing smooth telephone service.

Three years ago this group of women fighters came to this place, defying the bone-piercing cold wind and the drifting flakes of snow. Filled with revolutionary heroism, they carried out exercises of running and mountain climbing in snow every day. They also diligently learned and practiced professional skills. Eventually, they took root in the snowclad forests and very quickly were able to operate telephone sets independently.

Immediately after that, they asked permission on their own initiative to take up the job of maintenance of telephone lines in the field. To do this task well, they must be skilled in climbing a telegraph pole. When they started practicing climbing, their legs trembled and they felt dizzy and some of them fell down when they had climbed up half way up the pole. But they were not disheartened, rose from the ground, put on ankle chains and vigorously climbed up the poles again. After hard training, the women fighters eventually could climb up or down the telegraph poles freely and carry out maintenance of the telephone lines.

After that, whether in daytime or at night,they set out to inspect the telephone lines as soon as an obstacle occurred. One night in late winter, wind was blowing strong, flakes of snow flew about and air temperature dropped to some 40 degrees below zero. Suddenly, a telephone line was cut off. Squad leader Chang Yen-hua and another fighter Chung Chien-p'ing took with them their tools and set off in the snow. Treading the knee-deep snow, the two of them examined the line for a distance of some 10 li without stop and had already come to the boundary line of their maintenance zone, but the obstacle still could not be located. At that moment, they told themselves that the obstacle might have occurred in the neighboring maintenance zone for which another squad was responsible. With a sense of responsibility of a high degree, they defied the wind and the snow and their fatigue, went along the line and carried out inspection. Eventually they located the obstacle. By then, they were already some 10 li away from their maintenance zone. Upon discovering the obstacle, Chang Yen-hua tied up the ankle chain and strenuously climbed up a telegraph pole which was covered with a thick layer of snow. Standing at the top of the pole, she used a pair of pincers to twist the wire with great effort. In a moment, her hands were numb with cold. Chung Chien-p'ing quickly relieved her. But because the repair work involved great difficulty, they still could not connect the line. "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory." Silently reciting this teaching of Chairman Mao, they encouraged each other and took turns to climb up the telegraph pole to work. They overcame the difficulties and eventually cleared away the obstacle and reconnected the line.

Women Fighters Fighting on the Roof of the World

On the Tibet Highland of the motherland, there is a long chain of rolling mountains which are covered with snow. Carrying instruments on their backs and riding fine horses, a group of young women fighters are crossing the snowclad mountains, wading through rapid streams, fighting bravely on the highland and making surveys and drawing charts of the beautiful topography of the motherland.

Most of these women fighters have come from the interior of the motherland. Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal. Whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can do too," is inspiring them to go up the roof of the world and to fight bravely amid the high mountains.

The women fighters were once carrying out the task of surveying and charting. They had to cross five mountains of over 5,000 meters high. At noon on the fourth day, they came to the foot of a high mountain which pierced the clouds. Here, there was no path leading up to the peak and weathered stones were strewn on the slope. This meant great difficulty for them in climbing up the mountain to carry out survey and charting. Carrying the heavy loads of instruments on their backs, the women fighters were high in spirits and made for the peak. The higher they went up, the more difficult they found it to breathe. Enduring the strong reaction of high altitude, they pressed on doggedly. Suddenly a thick fog set in. Woman fighter Cheng Ai-ling instantly felt dizzy and her head ached very seriously. Seeing that her face had turned pale, beads of sweat flowed down from her forehead and she had to put forth each step with great effort, the comrades-in-arms rushed to take over her load of instruments, but she refused. She silently recited: "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." She continued to make for the peak arduously. The slope was covered with weathered stones. A big heap of stones would come apart once a foot was put on them. One moment's carelessness and the climber would slither down on the stones. But she took no heed of her safety. She had only one thought in mind: The opportunity of observation and survey must not be missed because of my slow action. With dogged perseverance, she went on climbing and eventually reached the peak together with her comrades-in-arms.

At the peak, the cold wind was bone-piercing. The women fighters' clothes were all wet with sweat while they were climbing up the peak. When they were at the peak, their wet clothes stuck to their skins and they felt it extraordinarily cold. Cheng Ai-ling and the comrades-in-arms felt their hands freezing. But, they did not withdraw in the face of difficulties. They were determined to make strenuous efforts to accomplish their tasks of surveying and charting no matter how strong the wind might blow and how cold the weather might be. They fought doggedly for more than four hours on the peak and eventually obtained accurate data of observation and survey. When they came down from the peak, a hailstorm suddenly came. Braving the hailstones, the women fighters mounted their fine horses and advanced in high fighting spirits toward a new spot of survey and charting.

A Nurse of Li Nationality Who Wholeheartedly Serves the Patients

In a certain hospital under the PLA Canton Command, the advanced deeds of Jung Chu-ying, a Li nationality woman fighter who wholeheartedly serves the people, are widely told.

In the spring three years ago, in a mountain village inhabited by the Li people on Hainan Island, the villagers beat gongs and drums, happily seeing off Jung Chu-ying to a fighting position in defense of the motherland. Coming to the army unit, she was posted as a nurse in the hospital. At the beginning, her job was to prepare herb tea. While doing this commonplace work, she modestly learned from the old comrades their spirit of never slackening their efforts even slightly. She regarded the preparation of herb tea as a solid action to serve the people. A kind of medicinal herb was once required to prepare a lotion for a patient who was afflicted with eczema. But, this kind of medicinal herb was lacking for the time being. Reminding herself that this was her duty, she perseveringly took the tools and rushed to the wilderness to gather this medicinal herb. In summer in South China, it was hot like fire. Braving the intense heat of the sun, she covered every spot in the neighboring fields and every path and eventually found this kind of medicinal herb. Returning to the hospital, she immediately prepared the lotion for the patient without even taking her meal. Under her good care, this patient recovered very quickly.

In autumn last year, the hospital admitted a patient who was suffering from the after-effects of an electric shock. This patient's two legs were paralyzed and had to be treated with acupuncture. The leadership assigned this task to Jung Chu-ying. She was inexperienced in acupuncture. To relieve the class brother's pain, she took the needle and practiced needling time and again until late in the night. She on the one hand applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in encouraging this patient to fight against illness and, on the other hand, enthusiastically administered acupunctural treatment to him, eventually enabling this paralyzed patient to stand up on his legs.

On another occasion, a one-year-old child contracted pneumonia with complication of pyothorax. After careful treatment and care by Jung Chu-ying and other comrades, this child recovered very quickly. When this child was about to be discharged from the hospital, his mother suddenly fell ill and needed to be isolated for treatment. But, the child would easily be infected if it was brought to the isolation ward. If it was left behind in the hospital, nobody would take care of it. When the mother was worrying over this problem, Jung Chu-ying took over the child on her own initiative. While the mother was in the hospital, Jung Chu-ying took very good care of the child, changing his clothes, feeding him and helping him to the urinal and stool. When the mother came out of the hospital, she took Jung Chu-ying by the hand and tears flowed down her cheeks.

- NCNA correspondent

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Show Concern Politically for the Technical Personnel and Support Them in Their Work

- conscientious implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals by the Party committee of Ch'engtu Hungch'i Machine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'engtu, March 9, 1972) Conscientiously implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals the Party committee of Ch'engtu Hungch'i Machine Works is showing concern politically for the technical personnel, supporting them in their work and letting them play their parts in the three great revolutionary struggles to give impetus to the vigorous development of revolution and production in the whole works. Since 1969, this works has yearly overfulfilled the production target of the state and realized several hundred important technical innovations. The number of new products has kept on increasing and it has become an advanced unit on the Ch'engtu municipal industrial front.

In the course of implementing the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," the Party committee of Ch'engtu Hungch'i Machine Works has always regarded the execution of the Party's policy for intellectuals as an important job to pay attention to. Eliminating interferences from the "Left" and the Right, they have assigned them to technical work at various levels in accordance with the political performance and vocational skills of the technical personnel, and some have even taken charge of leadership work in the workshops and the works.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Our policy must be made known not only to the leaders and cadres, but also to the masses" the Party committee of Hungch'i Machine Works has propagated over and over again to the masses the Party's policy for intellectuals. This plant has an engineer who in the past had implemented the revisionist line and made some mistakes. The leadership of the works organized the broad masses of people to study the policy of the Party, used the one divides into two concept to carry out an over-all and historical analysis on the condition of this engineer, and thought that although he had made some mistakes he had definitely realized his mistakes and had shown better expression in work after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, so he should be fully trusted. In accordance with the view of the masses the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the works decided to let him take the post of deputy leader of the production group of the works.

At his new post this engineer read and studied seriously, was active and responsible in his work and played his part very well. Last year, with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the works, he and the workers and cadres conscientiously analyzed and exposed the

existing problems in enterprise management, established and invigorated the system concerning technical management, enabled the quality of the products to keep improving and the consumption of material to be gradually lowered, and they were praised by everybody.

The Party committee of this works also pays attention to giving timely commendations and encouragement to those technical personnel who have better remolded their ideology or who have scored achievements in work. Last year the state's demand for the production of trucks by this works increased by more than double that of 1970 and a large quantity of parts required precision processing. However, the equipment of the precision processing workshop could in no way meet the demand. By giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, one of the technicians, voluntarily designed and trial manufactured successfully three sets of multiple holes boring machine which in slightly more than three months enabled the work rate to increase more than five times and solved the problem of shortage in precision processing equipment.

In the past, various spare parts for quenching in this workshop had all along followed the backward technology, the rate of rejects was high and the quality was poor. This technician again carried out repeated experiments with the workers and enabled the acceptance rate of various spare parts for quenching to reach more than 98 percent as well as insuring the quality of the products. The Party committee of the works promptly propagated his deeds in the whole works which not only encouraged the technical personnel to keep on advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, but also enabled the cadres and the masses to raise higher their consciousness of laying down the Party's policy for intellectuals.

In boldly using the technical personnel the Party committee of the Hungch'i Machine Works has at the same time paid attention to helping them remold their ideology and continue to raise their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. In the light of the various ideological problems that appeared among the technical personnel, the Party committee of the plant and the Party branches of the various workshops directed them to study seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and in conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles to transform their own world outlook.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution there was a very great improvement and increase in the output, variety and quality of products in this works and some of the technical personnel, when they heard the praise, thought the achievements were due to their own merits. Still at times when they heard the consumers raised a still higher demand, they were timid and faint-hearted. In the light of this condition, the leading members of the Party committee of the works studied together with them Chairman Mao's writings, criticized and repudiated the bourgeois ideology, established the concept that the masses are the real heroes and raised their awareness of continuing the revolution.

With the help of the Party committee of the works, the technical personnel of the works last year together with the workers went deep into the mines and construction sites, modestly listened to the views of the consumers on their products, and carried out greater innovations on what had been considered stereotyped products. After innovations were carried out on the machinery, there was a great saving in steel, work efficiency improved, operation by workers became more simple and easy, and they were well received by the consumers.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Continue To Expose Contradictions, Resolve Contradictions and Improve Work

- serious reading and studying and penetrating investigation and study by leading members of the Party committee of the Hunan Rubber Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, March 7, 1972) Inspired by the spirit of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, leading members of the Party committee of Hunan Rubber Factory have further raised their consciousness of reading and studying seriously. In the study, they have carried out serious reading in conjunction with the criticism and repudiation of idealism and metaphysics, maintained the use of the materialist theory of reflection to guide the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, and by continuing to expose contradictions and resolve contradictions, propelled the victorious advance of various work.

At the beginning of last year, the leading members of the Party committee of this factory were confronted by this problem: Under the condition of the great increase in production realized in 1970, could another great increase in production be realized in 1971? At the beginning they thought that a small step might still be carried out but a big step would be impossible. Some of the people suggested that in order to obtain another great increase in production in 1971, they would have to have more men and equipment.

Had production level reached its limit? Couldn't sustained advance be made? With reference to this question the leading members of the Party committee of the factory studied such brilliant philosophical works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" as well as selected and read relevant chapters from Lenin's "Materialism and Empiro-Criticism." They deeply realized that the thinking that production had reached its limit was actually a negation of the historical law that mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change and a negation of the contradictions and struggle in things, and that was a kind of idealist and metaphysical concept.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice," the Party committee of the factory boldly mobilized the masses to tap the potentials for increasing production, carried out technical innovations in a big way, and within a very short time, brought about a major innovation in the technological assembly process for making rubber shoes, built a 500-meter long automatic conveyor belt, combined the more than 20 processes for shoe making from mold making to packaging into a single continuous process that greatly

improved work efficiency and product quality, reduced labor intensity and saved a great deal of work.

From practice the leading members of Hunan Rubber Factory have deeply realized that the criticism and repudiation of idealism and metaphysics must be carried out in conjunction with combat-self and repudiate-revisionism, and while transforming their objective world outlook they must also at the same time transform their subjective world outlook, for only in that way could they be able to guide revolution and practice in accordance with the epistemology of dialectical materialism. Because of that, they have in close conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles launched repudiate revisionism and rectification as well as combat-self and repudiate-revisionism to transform conscientiously their world outlook. Since last year the leading members of the Party committee of this factory have in succession held six open rectifications before the masses, guarded against arrogance and done away with complacency and effectively stimulated the ideological revolutionization of the leading members.

Last August the national rubber shoe trial conference was held in this factory. Individual leading members of the Party committee of the factory were prepared to talk more about their achievements and talk less or not mention their shortcomings at the conference. They were also not prepared to show a batch of shoes which had been rejected because of the inferior quality of the crepe rubber soles. Quite a number of leading members of the Party committee would not agree to this practice. In order to unify the thinking of everybody, the Party committee organized everybody to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," and read over again Chairman Mao's report at the 2nd plenum of the 7th Congress, and everybody was able to realize that by looking only at their good side without looking at the bad side and to talk only about achievements without discussing shortcomings could be a manifestation of arrogance and complacency.

Therefore they consciously held an open rectification, vigorously struggled against arrogance and complacency as well as the erroneous mentality of being diffident and conservative, affirmed results and found discrepancies with the idea of "one dividing into two," and voluntarily invited the representatives of fraternal units to inspect the rejected shoes caused by the inferior quality of the crepe rubber sole as well as inviting everybody to take part together in a "diagnosis meeting." With the help of the representatives from fraternal units, this factory has at present basically solved the long-standing problem of inferior crepe rubber soles. The way they have done this has also won favorable comment from fraternal factories.

Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "The only way to wipe out idealism is to make the effort and investigate the actual situation," the leading members of the Party committee of this factory have set the pace by going deep into the workshops, sections and teams for investigation and study, and together with the workers and the cadres of the workshops, sections and teams, participated in the practice of the three great revolutionary

struggles so as to enable their thinking to be more in keeping with objective reality and seized better the initiative in leadership work.

For some time in the early part of last year, because some of the cadres of the factory saw only the new atmosphere in production without noticing the new trend of class struggle, the tendency to neglect class struggle was engendered. They thought that as the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement was more or less carried out, their hands could be freed to grasp production. This kind of thinking was also reflected among the leading members of the Party committee. The secretary of the Party committee had the feeling that this kind of thinking was incorrect, but as he had not sufficient facts on hand and nothing to base his conviction on, he thereupon went personally to selected spots in five workshops for investigation, and together with the cadres and workers of the workshops, studied conscientiously with reference to reality in the workshops the relevant theses of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class and class struggle, used the concept of class and class struggle as well as the method of class analysis to carry out investigation and study, and was able to further grasp the new trend of class struggle.

The secretary discovered that under the excellent situation the small handful of class enemies had changed their tactics. Some had used bourgeois ideology to corrupt the young people while others fanned behind the scenes nihilist ideas to sabotage grasping revolution and stimulating production. This secretary of the Party committee of the factory used the living facts of class struggle from his investigation and study in making a report to the whole body of Party committee members, criticized vigorously Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of the dying out of class struggle and further strengthened the concept of class struggle. Leading the revolutionary workers of the whole plant in actively grasping class struggle, they pushed revolution and production in the whole factory to a new stage.

In the process of improving the quality of products, because of the fact that at the beginning the leading members of the factory had not made an in-depth investigation, they found it impossible to discover the fundamental reason why the quality of rubber shoes was not high. Even though the Party committee of the factory, by mobilizing the masses, had adopted some measures, still the result obtained was not very impressive. Thereupon individual members among the leadership thought that: It was not that the quality of the rubber shoes produced by the factory was no good, but the quality specifications set by the state were too high, and the demands set by the consumers on the factory were too strict.

In order to clear up this problem, the leading members of the Party committee of the factory went deep into the workshops, took part personally in production and practice, and carried out investigation and study together with the workers. They discovered that one of the important reasons why the quality of rubber shoes was not high was because of the change in part of the original raw materials and the former labor procedure could not cope with the demands of the change. In the light of this problem, they carried out a serious study on each phase of work, step by step carried out measures for improving the quality of rubber shoes and obtained very fine results.

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LINE EDUCATION

Combine Line Education with Recall-Past-and-Compare-Present Education

- In the Yenchi Municipal Tractor Parts Factory, the criticize revisionism and rectification campaign deepens continuously and the situation of revolution and production becomes better and better

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1972)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The general Party branch and revolutionary committee of Yenchi Municipal Tractor Parts Factory of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, have combined line education with recall-past-and-compare-present education. Consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the part of the broad masses of workers and cadres is further raised. A boost is given to the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign throughout the factory.

This factory formerly attached relatively great importance to revolutionary tradition education and constantly organized the masses to unfold recall-bitter-past-to-appreciate-sweet-present and recall-past-and-compare-present activities. But how should line education be associated with recall-past-and-compare-present education? Its enlightenment began with this incident:

Under the influence of the bourgeois idea of putting technique first, young Korean worker Li Fu-nü buried herself in technical matters without caring about class struggle and line struggle after joining the factory. After discovering this, Party branch secretary old worker Han Tung-hsien engaged her in many a heart-to-heart talk. He joined her in recalling the conditions before the great cultural revolution. At that time, under the influence of the revisionist line of "relying on specialists in running a factory," he himself could not contribute much toward the revolution though technically proficient. In the great cultural revolution, guided by the correct line, he gave full play to his technical role. Together with others, he successfully carried out over ten technical innovations. After listening to what he said, Li Fu-nü came to understand that only with the correct line could we give full play to our technical role; with the wrong line we could not serve the proletariat, even if we were technically proficient. Thereafter, she doggedly placed politics in command and correctly handled the relations between politics and technique. She moved ahead very rapidly to become the secretary of the League branch of the workshop.

This incident gave the general Party branch and the revolutionary committee of the factory a great enlightenment. "The line is a lever and a key to our goals." Only by laying hold of such a lever as the line can we make recall-the-past-and-compare-with-the-present education more penetrating and ideological and political line education more dynamic and lively. Thereafter, they consciously associated line education with recall-the-past-and-compare-with-the-present education. They organized the masses to recall

the history of the factory. Everyone's line-struggle consciousness was further enhanced.

Shortly after the liberation, this factory was a small iron works producing sickles and screw caps. In 1958, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers were determined to contribute toward agricultural mechanization and strive to achieve prosperity through self-reliance and to produce a number of diesel engines for agricultural purposes. In 1960, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers whipped up a sinister trend toward a cutback. They were urged to change their support-agriculture orientation and take up high-class products for fat profits.

Heading off this sinister trend, the broad masses of workers doggedly adhered to the support-agriculture orientation. They successfully trial-produced tractors and water pumps. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers were more alive and energetic. Great strides were made in revolution and production. Now, output value for the whole factory was 250 percent more than before the great cultural revolution. The serve-agriculture road followed by the factory widened increasingly as it developed into a new-type tractor parts factory.

Through recalling the history of the factory, the workers acquired a more concrete understanding and a deeper knowledge of two-line struggle. They came further to understand the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and line struggle. Consciously they unfolded two-line struggle. In November last year, they vigorously criticized such revisionist fallacies as "supporting agriculture is a losing business." They took the initiative in asking the higher-level department for an assignment to trial-manufacture and produce diesel engine connecting rods to meet agricultural needs of the whole province. This was true to their determination to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through practical action.

The general Party branch and revolutionary committee of this factory also led the broad masses of workers in assiduously studying the history of the Party. Through recalling the past in the light of the present, the workers and cadres effectively raised their ability to discern Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. In studying "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire," the workers of the forging workshop recalled the inner-Party two-line struggle at the early stage of the Second Civil Revolutionary War. They came to understand that Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers had at that time thrown themselves behind Ch'en Tu-hsiu's liquidationism identifying the revolution with "a very uncertain" future and spreading the pessimistic tone, "How long can the red flag be kept flying?" Their world outlook of the fallen landlord bourgeoisie was fully exposed. Their criminal activities perpetrated in their vain attempt to restore capitalism in the socialist period were a natural reflection of such a reactionary world outlook and stand.

In the course of study, various workshops and shifts and groups also organized comprehensive "three-comparison" activities such as comparing

Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' beautiful "revolutionary" rhetoric with their wicked plot of restoring capitalism, so as to make clear that they were a counter-revolutionary double-faced group lifting a "red banner" against the red banner; comparing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' current counter-revolutionary activities with their historical anti-Party crimes, so as to expose their true counter-revolutionary features rooted in a string of crimes; comparing Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers with the old revisionists at home and abroad of today and yesterday, so as to see through them as savages of the same kind and shameless rebels of the proletariat and ferocious enemies of Marxism. Through such a process of recalling the past and making a comparison and an assessment, the workers and cadres saw more clearly the revisionist features of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism was raised universally.

The compare-the-past-with-the-present education conducted by this factory gives an effective boost to the deepening of revolutionary mass criticism. To give the broad masses of workers and cadres and especially young workers a deep understanding of the basic differences between two social systems and two lines, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the factory constantly invite old workers of various nationalities, who have bitter memories and deep hatred for the past, to make reports comparing the bitter past with the sweet present. The cadres and workers are also made to visit the "10,000-man pit" of the Lot'ouk'o Coal Mine in the neighborhood and launch activities including a visit to the "rent-collecting courtyard" exhibition, etc. History provides the best testimony and fact serves as effective criticism. Comparing the bitter with the sweet and the old with the new greatly arouses the strong revolutionary indignation of the broad masses of workers and cadres against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers.

Recalling a life in the old society worse than that for an ox or a horse, old worker Lo Yung-fu vigorously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' crime of establishing illicit relations with foreign countries and plotting to alter the Party's line and policy and the socialist system and restore capitalism. He pointed out their vicious goal as reducing our country again to an imperialist colony and subjecting again the laboring people to the fate of the slaves of a defeated country and a repetition of all they had suffered. Many young workers said with deep feeling, "Conscious of the class grievances and national hatred associated with the old society, we feel greater happiness in the new society and greater hatred against the revisionist trash of various kinds peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers." They take the initiative to join the old workers in launching compare-the-bitter-past-with-the-sweet-present activities, calling revolutionary mass criticism meetings and setting up revolutionary mass criticism special columns. Revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers further unfolded. There appeared a moving scene of everyone making criticism verbally or in black and white.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "With the proper launching of the grievance-pouring (pouring grievances against the old society and

the reactionary group for the suffering caused to the laboring people" and three-check-up (a class check-up, a work check-up and a fighting will check-up) campaign, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army have raised considerably their consciousness of fighting for the liberation of the exploited laboring masses, for the national land reform and for the annihilation of the Chiang Kai-shek gang as the public enemy. Meanwhile, considerably strengthened is the firm unity of the whole body of commanders and fighters under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party."

After recall-bitter-past-to-appreciate-sweet-present and think-back-and-compare education, the workers and cadres of various nationalities of Yenchi Municipal Tractor Parts Factory show greater unity and more vim and vigor. An excellent situation of promoting revolution and stimulating production prevails. Last year, despite one-fourth of the staff being transferred elsewhere in support of state production tasks, they successfully trial-produced five new products, carried out over 30 new technical innovations, fulfilled the national state production plan 21 days ahead of schedule, achieved a drop in production cost, and surrendered 20 percent more profits to the state than the set target.

* * *

BIOGRAPHIC

Ashes of Comrade Chang Kuo-hua Brought to Peking from Chengtu

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

the ashes of comrade chang kuo-hua, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, were brought to peking this afternoon on a special plane from chengtu. comrade chang kuo-hua was also member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee, chairman of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army. they expressed their cordial sympathy for members of comrade chang kuo-hua's family comrade fan chin-chen and her children.

also present at the airport were:

hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee;

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region;

fu tso-yi and pebala gelieh-namje, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and friends of comrade chang kuo-hua: hua kuo-feng, wu teh, yu chiu-li, wu teh-feng, li chen, yu sang, chiu chuang-cheng, wang liang-en, kuo yu-feng, liu yu-fa, chen shao-kun, yin cheng-chen, sha feng, wang cheng, yu li-chun, yang teh-chung, wu ching-tung, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, tan tung, tu tzu-yi, wan li, yang shou-shan, chou chia-ting, lu yi-shan, wang kang, kuo ying-chiu, pei chih-keng and yang kung-su; and

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, the p.l.a.

peking units and the peking garrison, including chang tsai-chien, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chin-ming, hsiao ching-kuang, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, tsao li-huai, chen hsien-jui, chang ta-chih, liao cheng-mei, yu ting, li chen, sung wei-shih, huang wen-ming, chien hsueh-sen, ho kuang-hua, nieh chi-feng, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, pan yen, fan yang-chun, wei po-ting, chin tao and wang ti-kang.

also present at the airport were more than 200 cadres of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, and commanders and fighters of the p.l.a.

the ashes of comrade chang kuo-hua were brought from chengtu to peking by an escort comprising leading members of the c.p.c. szechwan provincial committee, the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. chengtu units li ta-chang, yen cheng, chen jen-chi, hsieh chia-hsiang, ho yun-feng and sun hung-tao.

a ceremony was held at the airport. a band played solemn music and all the comrades present stood in silent mourning.

the ashes of comrade chang kuo-hua were interred at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

ACUPUNCTURE

Patients Operated on Under Acupuncture Anesthesia Talk About Their Experience

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

more than 500,000 patients in china have been operated on with acupuncture anesthesia in the past few years. following are accounts of some patients.

hsieh chen-hsueh (34-year-old woman quality checker at the peking paint factory):

i had five operations from 1958 to 1971, one for a breast abscess in 1958; two operations for extra-uterine pregnancy in 1965 and 1968; removal of tonsils in 1970, and the removal of a greater part of my stomach in 1971. the last operation was performed under acupuncture anesthesia.

after each of the first four operations, i had nausea and headache caused by the anesthesia. the operation in 1965 was done under general anesthesia, and the after-effects were bad. two years after that i often suffered from headache, insomnia and amnesia. these gradually disappeared only after i had taken traditional chinese medicine for quite a long time. the operation in 1968, too, was performed under general anesthesia, with just as serious after-effects. my health deteriorated.

i got a duodenal ulcer in 1970. a doctor told me that most of my stomach would have to be removed. i was extremely reluctant to have anesthesia. in 1971 i learned that acupuncture anesthesia would not produce such after-effects. i went to the no. 3 hospital attached to the peking medical college for the operation. throughout the operation, i did not have any uncomfortable feeling except slight pain when my duodenum was being removed. i got off the operating table by myself after the operation. i did not have headache, nausea or abdominal discomfort this time. i recovered quickly after i left the hospital.

i feel that it is safer and more effective for patients in poor health like me to have operations under acupuncture anesthesia.

chiu chih-ying (mechanic, aged 23):

i had an ovarian tumour last may. the doctors said i had to have an operation. i had heard of acupuncture anesthesia being tried out in hospitals and i just couldn't believe in it.

i entered a hospital and attended a study class in which the doctors explained about acupuncture anesthesia. we read reports on the subject and understood it better. patients who had had such operations told me of their experience. at the same time, i became acquainted with the doctors and nurses and their spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. i came to have full confidence in them. i was then willing to try acupuncture anesthesia. the operation began at 9 a.m. on may 20. at first instant, i felt something like the pricking of a needle in my abdomen. when the tumour was being taken out, i felt some discomfort, but it lasted only a few seconds. i felt no pain when the stitching was done. two days after the operation i could move about and did not feel nauseous or have a headache. recovery was fast. i went back to work after one month's rest.

my experience shows the effectiveness of acupuncture anesthesia. i've become an advocate of the method.

su chin-shan (retired worker from chingho coal supply centre, 78, male)

i had a sharp pain in my abdomen on august 13, 1969. it was diagnosed as perforation of sigmoid colon which called for immediate operation. the operation under general anesthesia lasted more than eight hours because of serious intra-abdominal adhesions caused by the inflammation. after the operation, i was in such a confused state of the mind that i did not even know that i had been tossing about in bed. the supply centre had sent three people every day to watch over me until i became quieter two or three days later. when i felt a little better, i was still too dizzy to identify even my closest friends. i could take care of myself only after a month. owing to extensive adhesions, an artificial anus was made and a bag was attached to collect the feces. it took me a long time to recover from the operation.

in june 1970, an anastomosis of the sigmoid colon and the rectum was performed and the artificial anus eliminated.

this time i was given acupuncture anesthesia since i was weak and old and had arrhythmia of the heart. the operation went on smoothly although i felt occasional slight pain. but after a bit of sleep back in the ward, i was able to get up and about, without anybody taking care of me. having a sound appetite and being in good spirits, i recovered quickly.

acupuncture anesthesia means a great deal to old people like me with heart trouble. the combination of chinese and western medicines indicated by chairman mao has a really bright future.

chou hsiao szu (surgeon, the no. 3 hospital attached to the peking medical college, 39, male):

i've been a surgeon for more than a decade. i used to administer anesthetic for operations. when acupuncture anesthesia was first tried in our hospital during the great proletarian cultural revolution, i had doubts. then i witnessed a number of successful operations using this method with the patients talking, eating and drinking during the operation and recovering at an earlier date. i tried needling on my own body and took part in the operations.

in august 1970 i had an acute appendicitis and underwent an operation under acupuncture anesthesia in our hospital. i took this as an opportunity to gain first-hand experience of acupuncture anesthesia. as the incision was being made, i felt no pain but something like a brick pressing on my abdomen before the operation had reached the cavity. i did feel some pain when the cecal appendage was being manipulated. i had the feeling of needles and threads touching the skin during the suturing. after the operation i had not the slightest hint of any reaction like headache or nausea as is common after anesthesia by drugs. i used no anodyne.

i have become more confident in practising this method since it is safe and effective. some questions still remain to be solved. some patients feel pain at certain stages of operations; and some have difficulty in breathing during visceral traction. we are making efforts to improve the effectiveness and solve these problems. acupuncture anesthesia has only a short history, and there are surely still many problems we are yet unaware of. but we firmly believe that, by following chairman mao's teaching on practice and on serving the people wholeheartedly, we can develop and perfect acupuncture anesthesia through practice and by summing up experience.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Women School Teacher in Northeast China Village

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 11, 1972)

a young women teacher in a northeast china village is praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a pathbreaker in the revolution in education.

wu hsueh-chen, daughter of a poor peasant, started a primary school in her village in lishu county, kirin province in 1965. over the past seven years the school has trained many people with both socialist consciousness and culture. now the 330 school-age children in the village are all enrolled.

sanchiawopao village lies on a sandy tract on the southern bank of the tungliao river. before liberation, the landlords held most of the land and wielded political, economic and cultural power. subjected to cruel exploitation and oppression, the peasants had scarcely any food or clothing and had no chance to attend school.

the peasants stood up when china was liberated. the villagers of sanchiawopao responded to chairman mao's call and formed agricultural producers' co-operatives in 1953. but no one could be the book-keeper as the peasants were all illiterate.

wu hsueh-chen returned to her village in 1962 after finishing primary school. knowing well the past sufferings, she resolved to run a school in the village so that all the children could learn to read and write.

the party branch and the lower-middle peasants of the production brigade during the socialist education movement in 1965 suggested that a school be set up in the locality. however, some persons at a higher level, following liu shao-chi's revisionist line, turned down the proposal on the pretext that the conditions in the village were too poor to run a school.

angry at the old educational system, wu hsueh-chen who was 16 at that time stood foursquare with the peasants. she read aloud to them this instruction of chairman mao's: "once they (the peasants -- editor) form co-ops, they have collective strength. the situation changes completely. they can organize their own literacy courses." she declared plainly: "chairman mao backs us in running a school. we can do it." she also explained how the many school-age children in the village could be given an education. the peasants selected her and some others to set up a school on a part-farming, part-study basis.

wu hsueh-chen held class in a room borrowed from an old peasant woman. she made some makeshift desks and chairs and a blackboard. breaking with convention, she enlisted 32 pupils between 7 and 14 years old and taught them in two classes.

she organized the pupils to gather firewood after class to cover the cost of notebooks and other school supplies. her classes never asked either the brigade or the peasants for money.

chairman mao teaches: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." wu hsueh-chen and the peasants were determined to run a new-type school serving the poor and lower-middle peasants by reforming irrational rules and regulations. pupils not only learn politics and socialist culture but take part in productive labour to know farming. in accordance with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, she compiles teaching material and invites older peasants to tell the pupils the bitter past of their families and the village. she also leads the pupils in opening wasteland, raising pigs and doing other side-line production. this helps cultivate a love of labour in the pupils and provides funds to run the school.

the part-farming and part-study school is under the party's leadership and is supervised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the school has improved under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and the peasants welcome this. the poor and lower-middle peasants in nearby production teams send their children to this school. the school has grown to a present staff of 17 teachers and 330 students.

wu hsueh-chen waged persistent struggles against the class enemies, the revisionist line in education and difficulties in running the school. she has matured politically through education in struggle and become a member of the chinese communist party. during the great proletarian cultural revolution she was elected vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and later a standing committee member of the lishu county party committee. she attended the ninth national party congress in april 1969.

during the past two years she has conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and further raised her consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. she is resolved to do her utmost to run the school still better.

WOMEN WORKERS

Peking Women Play Important Role in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

peking women have played an important role in socialist revolution and socialist construction guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the thinking of women has undergone profound changes. chairman mao teaches: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." women have taken an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

one-fourth of those who joined the chinese communist party in peking during the cultural revolution are women. women cadres hold 16-20 per cent of the leading positions in party organizations and revolutionary committees at the district, county and bureau levels in the municipality.

in a work team at a peking iron mine, nine young women work with men to drill rocks and build roads. defying hardships and difficulties and working in all weather, the women learned how to use chisels and hammers and did an excellent job. an "iron girls" team in the haitzu production brigade in changping county followed chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and volunteered to look for sources of water to build a reservoir. with the other commune members, they built the reservoir in a year's hard work. there are two women tractor-drivers in the tahsinchuang production brigade of a people's commune in miyun county. together with two men drivers they topped their assignments for tilling large tracts of farmland last year. many former housewives are now running neighbourhood workshops and service centres. the yuentan no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory grew from some workshops they set up. at first they produced and repaired only steelyards. they volunteered to trial-make an automatic constant temperature control diffusion furnace for the state at the end of 1965 and succeeded after seven months. the factory now provides diffusion furnaces to more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

women are playing an increasingly important role in the cultural, educational, medical and health fields. seventy-year-old lin chiao-chih still works as the head of the obstetrics and gynecology department of the capital hospital and serves the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. she not only takes an active part in the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, but often works in the out-patient department or goes round the wards. she has made new contributions in research on difficult gynecological cases with other doctors. women commercial workers adhere to the general policy "develop the economy and ensure supplies" formulated by chairman mao for guiding economic and financial work

and constantly improve their service to workers, peasants and soldiers. many women workers in commerce carry small farm tools and other means of production and consumer goods to the doorstep of poor and lower-middle peasants living in remote villages.

women cadres have taken the lead in conscientiously implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. many veteran women workers at the peking pharmaceutical plant are in leading posts at the plant or workshop levels. among them is ma shu-hsien, party branch secretary of a workshop. despite limited schooling, household chores and busy work, she has studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard, persisted in taking part in collective labour and set strict demands on herself. the workers praise her as "a leader devoted to the revolution."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Great Changes in Minority Area on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 11, 1972)

a mountain valley inhabited by the li and miao people on hainan island has leapt over centuries in just two decades -- from the primitive "slash and burn" farming to using electricity on farms.

a string of electric pumping stations brings water uphill to irrigate neat rows of terraced fields for the maoyang commune in chiungchung county in the li and miao autonomous chou on the island.

the commune's grain yield in 1971 topped the target of 6 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. rice yield reached 7.5 tons. the cadres and commune members said happily: "we owe our good harvests to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture."

the maoyang commune is situated in a valley of the wuchih mountains, which is drained by the changhua river. most of its 440 hectares of paddy fields are scattered on hillsides and the rest in gullies. ruthless oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries reduced the local people to stark poverty before liberation. grain yield was only 0.75 tons per hectare under primitive farming conditions.

led by chairman mao and the party, the li people embarked on the road of agricultural collectivization after liberation. this greatly promoted production. in 1964, inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune party committee decided to build a big dam across the changhua river and make it serve the dual purpose of power

generation and irrigation. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the mountain village were elated at the decision. they vied with each other to take part in building the dam and the hydro-electric station.

led by commune party committee members, a contingent of builders was formed quickly. they first studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle and then embarked on the project.

a key project for the maoyang hydro-electric station, the dam was to be built in swift currents. two cofferdams totalling 230 metres in length were erected to provide dry ground for construction. the foundation of the cofferdam was laid over two metres under icy water. commune cadre wang lao-lo of li nationality, a hired farmhand before liberation, took the lead in diving into water. where trucks were unable to reach, the builders carried the equipment with their hands and shoulders. they worked round-the-clock shifts. the worksite was lit up by torches throughout the night.

while the dam was being sealed off, the weather station forecast a typhoon and ensuing floods. the commune party committee immediately organized 90 per cent of the commune's manpower to speed up the project. leading party committee members directed the battle on the spot. two hundred militiamen acted as the shock force. after three days and nights of tenacious fight, the dam was sealed off before the onset of the floods.

the main dam, 3.3 metres high, 7 metres wide and 50 metres long, was thrown across the upper course of the changhua river after concentrated efforts for two winters and springs. a hydro-electric station equipped with two water turbines was set up. some 50 kilometres of ditches were dug to lead river water to the terraced fields.

the maoyang brigade in the commune is an outstanding unit in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. formerly over 80 per cent of the brigade's 67 hectares of land yielded only 1.5 tons of grain per hectare. in the three years beginning 1964, the brigade built an electric pumping station, dug a 20-kilometre long channel winding across 16 rocky hills, and turned 90 per cent of its land into fields that give high stable yields.

as a result, the brigade's per-hectare yield of grain topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for five consecutive years from 1966 to 1970. the commune party committee popularized the brigade's experience throughout the commune and the mass movement to learn from tachai forged ahead.

through hard struggle the maoyang commune became a thriving mountainous area. aiming at still bigger advances, the commune party committee organized a "three-in-one" group of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians to make an overall investigation and study of the topography. the group went over 38 villages and surveyed 14 hills and nine rivers and

streams and a plan to transform the entire area was mapped out.

the commune last year built seven electric pumping stations, dug 30 kilometres of ditches, opened up some nine hectares of wasteland and improved 42 hectares of low-yield farmland. now eightythree per cent of the commune's farmland has been brought under irrigation, 95 per cent of the production teams use electricity in grain processing and 80 per cent of the peasant households have electric lighting. the commune's per-hectare grain yield in 1971 topped 7.5 tons and it had good harvests in fruit and industrial crops, too.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

South China Chemical Plant Expands Production

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 11, 1972)

the chanchiang chemical plant in south china's kwangtung province has expanded production in the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. its annual output of chemical fertilizer is more than the national yearly total of old china.

the plant was set up on a desolate coastal beach in 1958 under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." most of the workers are former peasants. they learned the necessary technical skills very quickly and overfulfilled the state quota the first year. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they worked hard and more than doubled the plant's fertilizer output. they tapped the plant's potential and within two years extended the plant's production to silicon dioxide, molecular sieves, soda-ash, steel, rare metals and electronic materials.

the plant formed worker-cadre-technician groups during the cultural revolution to make technical innovations and improve work processes. the new simplified work processes required the workers to transform 95 per cent of the plant's equipment. this saved 600 thousand yuan worth of equipment and much manpower. high-quality phosphorus is being made from low grade ore. its aging period has been reduced about a week from more than 20 days. cost was cut by half and the production capacity of phosphorus doubled.

under the leadership of the plant party and revolutionary committees and the help of other units, the workers in around one year devised an electronic-controlled platform weighing machine to replace manual labour. now the wagons are loaded by machine and

driven by locomotive through the weighing machine. the weight of every wagon is automatically recorded. the phosphorous products can get to the users more quickly. the workers also devised more than 70 lathes and electrical appliances.

the plant extracted sodium fluosilicate from waste. the workers started with three vats and have now developed a modern device to recover the by-product. they keep improving its quality and have raised production. they also worked out ways to extract steel from pyritic slag. they designed, manufactured and installed basic electronic equipment. the workers succeeded in producing very pure polycrystalline silicon and silicon single crystals with simple equipment.

RESIN PRODUCTION

China Produces More Resin, Tannin and Lac

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1972)

forestry workers and commune members have increased the production of resin, tannin and lac in recent years to contribute more to china's socialist construction.

the 1971 output of resin was 16 times the early post-liberation figure. twelve provinces and autonomous regions today produce it. fortyeight counties in kwangtung province have set up resin factories which account for 40 per cent of the country's annual output. resin has a wide use in making paper, varnish, matches, plastics, rubber and communication apparatus.

many new techniques and methods to increase output have been worked out. peasants in kwangtung have succeeded in prolonging the resin production period of a pine from five to 15 or even 20 years. they have devised measures to increase the yield of resin immediately before felling a pine stand.

china has built its tannin industry from scratch since liberation. production has risen sharply during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the 1971 output was up 50 per cent over that of 1966. quality has been improved. old china relied on imported tannin although the country has extensive resources for producing this important chemical for tanning, petroleum drilling, rare metal ore dressing and fishing net dyeing.

the production of lac, an important electrical insulating material, has grown rapidly in recent years. china's lac output in 1971 was ten times that of 1960.

China produced little lac before 1949 though its southern provinces, particularly Yunnan province, have very favourable natural conditions. Lac is processed from the secretion of an insect (Taccia laca) which feeds on certain shrubs.

With the encouragement and assistance by the state and the party, the southern provinces began to raise the shellac insects artificially after liberation. Yunnan province set up China's first lac factory in 1956. Now Kwangtung, Fukien, Kweichow and Szechwan provinces and the Kwangsi Chuang autonomous region have built their own lac processing industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean Socialist Party Sees Chinese Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, and arnoldo camu veloso, member of the political bureau of the party, this evening saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

among the guests attending the performance were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china, and gonzalo rojas p., cultural counsellor of the chilean embassy in peking, and his wife.

accompanying the guests at the performance were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman, and hsieh fu-min, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including ni chih-fu, ting hsi-lin, shen chien, wang yeh-chiu, chen teh-ho, hsieh ching-yi, chou pei-yuan, yin tso-chen, ma chia-chun, hsing jen-hsien, li yen-nien and hsueh tuan.

at the end of the performance, carlos altamirano and arnoldo camu veloso mounted the stage and shook hands with the chinese artistes, congratulating them on their success, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt, Director of Chinese Pavilion Give Reception on Pavilion's Day

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 10, 1972)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min and director of the chinese pavilion of the cairo international fair wang ke-chung gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the day of the chinese pavilion.

among nearly seven hundred guests from various circles of egypt who attended the reception were egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of economy and foreign trade mohamad abdullah marzaban, minister of housing and construction abdel aziz kamal mohamed, minister of state and chairman of council of scientific research of the

confederation of arab republics salah hedayet, under-secretaries of the egyptian ministry of economy and foreign trade fuad el saraf, mohamoud sharabi and ahmed tolan, under-secretary of the ministry of supply and home trade mohammed hadi magharabi, director of the asian department of the foreign ministry abbas seiful nasr, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry abdul moneim shenawy and secretary general of the egypt-china friendship association hassan ashmawi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to egypt as well as representatives of palestinian and various african liberation movements in cairo were also present at the reception.

head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and other members of the delegation attended the reception.

the reception was held in the hall of the chinese pavilion. the guests also saw exhibits on display.

since the opening of the cairo international fair on march 2, the chinese pavilion has received more than 250,000 visitors. writing in the visitors' book, many visitors praised the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist construction. many egyptian friends expressed the hope that the friendship between the egyptian and chinese people will be further developed and strengthened.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Leader of Hungarian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

tordai jeno, leader of the hungarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

he was greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including peng kuang-wei, wang pin, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

also present at the airport were godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china; federer, a departmental director of the hungarian ministry of foreign trade, who had arrived here earlier; sand simon ferenc, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Continues to Allege that "Status of Taiwan Remains To Be Determined"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1972)

the reactionary sato government of japan dished up on march 6 a so-called "unified view on the status of taiwan", upholding viciously the allegation that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", according to a tokyo report. this lays bare that it still cherishes ambitions towards china's territory taiwan.

speaking on behalf of the japanese government japanese foreign minister takeo fukuda announced at the lower house budget committee meeting on the afternoon of march 6 the "unified view" which said: 1, as japan renounced under the san francisco peace treaty all right and title to taiwan, it is not in a position to speak on the territorial status of taiwan; 2, however, the position taken by the government of the people's republic of china that taiwan is a territory of the people's republic of china is fully understandable, in view particularly of the past circumstances and the fact that in the united nations the government of the people's republic of china has come to represent china; 3, therefore, it will be with this realization that the japanese government will actively endeavour to normalize the relations between japan and the people's republic of china.

this "unified view" dished up after much painstaking effort by the sato government is essentially a continued spreading of the nonsense that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined". it once again reveals the sato government's reactionary stand of insisting on being hostile towards china.

taiwan has been part of china's territory from time immemorial. after the second world war, in accordance with the cairo declaration and the potsdam proclamation, taiwan was returned to china after 50 years of japanese occupation. japan accepted the stipulations in the cairo declaration at the time of her surrender. however, the sato government deliberately ignored the fact and alleged that "it is not in a position to speak on the territorial status of taiwan." obviously the sinister design of sato is to uphold that "the 'territorial status' of taiwan remains to be settled", only he can hardly say so under the present circumstances. in its "unified view", the sato government also stated that in view of the fact that "in the united nations the government of the people's republic of china has come to represent china", "the position taken by the government of the people's republic of china that taiwan is a territory of the people's republic of china is fully understandable". since this is the causation between china's lawful seats in the united nations and the fact that "taiwan is a territory of the people's republic of china", it is "fully understandable" why the sato government had so frenziedly obstructed the restoration of the lawful rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. on the very

day the japanese government came out with the "unified view", japanese foreign minister takeo fukuda, answering interpellations in the diet, declared once again that "the nationalist government (meaning the chiang kai-shek gang) is in existence, and the (japanese) government has signed a treaty with it in a friendly and calm manner, that is the japan-china treaty (meaning the illegal japan-chiang treaty)." here fukuda revealed that the painstaking effort of sato and his ilk is to "unify" their "views" on the reactionary stand of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan".

this "unified view" of the japanese government met firm opposition from the diet members of the opposition parties in the course of its concoction. while takeo fukuda "explained" to the opposition parties the content of the "unified view" at the lower house budget committee council meeting on march 3, the diet members of the opposition parties declared at the meeting that they could not accept the "unified view" and would hold the sato government responsible for it.

the japanese people's movement for japan-china friendship and restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations is mounting daily now and cannot be checked by such trick as the "unified view" concocted by sato and his ilk.

Former Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

haruo okada, former diet member of the japanese socialist party, and his assistant isao otsuka arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang, lin po and chin su-cheng.

Delegation of Japanese Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

a delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by vice-presidents of the association hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto arrived here by air this evening for discussion on founding a new asian table tennis organization and for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are sadao futagani, yasuomi miyamoto and kyuhei muraoka.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including chao cheng-hung, sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, tsou po-hsien, wang hsueh-fu and ho chen-liang.

Japanese "Haguruma" (Gear) Theater Gives Premiere in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 11, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre gave a performance of the full-length modern drama "ranging waves" at its premiere here this evening. the performance was warmly welcomed by the audience.

attending the performance were chou chun-lin and hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairmen, and chin tsu-min, feng kuo-chu and chu yung-chia, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the auditorium of the revolutionary committee was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the unity and friendship between the people of china and japan. streamers in the auditorium were inscribed: "warmly welcome the japanese 'haguruma' theatre on performance tour" and "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people exclamation" the japanese friends drew outbursts of warm applause for their performance which was full of militant vigour.

during the interval, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien and others met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the theatre's leader natsuko fujikawa, deputy leader yoshihisa higasa, staff member naoji iwata, secretary general yoshiaki fujii and principal artistes.

at the end of the performance, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien and others went on stage and cordially shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the japanese "haguruma" theatre arrived in shanghai from nanking on the afternoon of march 9. upon their arrival, the japanese friends were warmly welcomed at the railway station by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman, and other leading members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of other organizations concerned, and several hundred representatives from literary and art circles and other people.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Mauritius Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, warmly greeting the fourth anniversary of the independence of mauritius. the message reads:

his excellency seewoosagur ramgoolam,
prime minister of mauritius,
port louis

on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of mauritius, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of mauritius.

may mauritius achieve continuous new successes in its cause of safeguarding national independence and of national construction. may the friendship between the peoples of china and mauritius grow daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
peking, march 11, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 10, 1972)

the men's and women's volleyball teams of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim sang bok, chairman of the korean volleyball association, and pak byong chol, dean of the sports department of pyongyang physical culture institute, left here for changsha by air today after their friendly visit to this city.

the korean volleyball teams arrived here from peking on the 3rd. the next evening, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet to warmly welcome the comrades on the teams.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony in the chiangwan indoor stadium on the evening of the fifth to welcome the korean men's and women's volleyball teams. at the close of the ceremony, the korean and shanghai men's and women's teams played friendly exhibition games, which were warmly applauded by the more than 5,000 spectators.

wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organization concerned including chang ching-piao, chen shih-fa and chang chen attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the games.

during their stay here, the korean volleyball teams visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a school and were heartily welcomed by the people.

when the korean volleyball teams arrived and left here, they were warmly greeted and seen off by leading members of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission and chinese men and women volleyballers.

CHINA AND POLAND

Leader of Polish Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

marian drochowski, leader of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today.

present at the airport to greet him were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including peng kuang-wei, wang pin, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were franciszek stachowiak, polish ambassador to china; tadeusz kowalski, deputy leader, and members, of the delegation who had arrived here earlier; and jan kubiczek, commercial counsellor of the polish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking on Way to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

a romanian government economic delegation arrived here by air at noon today on its way to visit the democratic republic of viet nam. the delegation is led by gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned including liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, wang ming-hsiu and chang chuan-chung.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; and other diplomatic officials of the romanian and d.r.v.n. embassies.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien Fetes Romanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to entertain all members of the romanian government economic delegation. the delegation is led by gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, was among the guests.

attending were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu chan, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, wang ming-hsiu, chang chuan-chung, li hsi-ling and lin hsien-nung.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. li hsien-nien and gheorghe radulescu proposed toasts to the constant growth of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and romania.

prior to the banquet, li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with gheorghe radulescu and other romanian comrades.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Scientist Hannes Alfven and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

well-known swedish plasma physicist professor hannes alfven and his wife arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the host organization and chinese scientists including chin li-sheng, ku kung-hsu, shih ju-wei, pan chun and ku chen-chao.

swedish ambassador to china arne/bjornberg and his wife were also present.

Vice Minister Li Chiang Fetes Delegation of Swedish National Enterprise

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and gave a banquet here this evening for all members of the delegation of swedish national enterprise led by arne geijer, chairman of the enterprise's board of directors. they had a friendly talk.

present at the meeting and banquet were arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and officials of the swedish embassy in peking.

the delegation arrived here on march 7 on a visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Chinese Women's Speed-Skating Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1972)

the chinese women's speed-skating team led by liu yu-tseng returned to peking by air today after taking part in the world sprint speed-skating championships in sweden and the world women's speed-skating championships in the netherlands.

greeting the team at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, yu hui-min, pai ping, jen chao and tsou po-hsien, and chinese sportsmen of various events.

diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy and the office of the dutch charge d'affaires in china were also present.

CHINA AND UN

General Debate Continues at UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 10, 1972)

the u.n. committee on the peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction continued its general debate this morning.

chinese representative an chih-yuan made a speech at the meeting, refuting japanese representative's absurd claim on march 3 for japan's "sovereignty" over china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and his attacks and slanders against china.

an chih-yuan said, "in his speech the japanese representative accused china of dictating to the sea-bed committee its terms on the question of the tiaoyu and other islands. such an accusation is utterly untenable. in our speech the chinese delegation pointed out: 'the current international struggle with regard to the rights over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder and hegemony and anti-hegemony.' in this connection, the chinese delegation has raised a most important question of principle, that is: if a fair and reasonable settlement is to be achieved on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans, which will be in the fundamental interests of the people of all countries and in conformity with the spirit of the principles of the united nations charter, it is essential to oppose the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony. the japanese government's wild attempt to occupy china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and plunder the sea-bed resources in the vicinity of these islands is a glaring act of aggression, to which we of course cannot remain indifferent. in solemnly stating the chinese government's stand in our speech, our purpose is not only to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and protect our sea-bed resources from encroachment, but also to uphold, together with all countries that stand for justice, the basic principle of opposing the policies of aggression, plunder and hegemony on the question of the rights over the seas and oceans."

citing historical facts, he continued that "the tiaoyu and other islands have been china's territory since ancient times. back in the ming dynasty, i.e. in the 15th and 16th centuries a.d., these islands were already within china's sea defence areas; they were islands appertaining to china's taiwan but not to ryukyu, which is now known as okinawa."

with reference to the remarks made recently by chieftains of the japanese government on taiwan, an chih-yuan pointed out, "the japanese government harbours not only the wild attempt to include china's tiaoyu and other islands into japan's territory but also the ambitious design to dip their fingers again into china's territory taiwan province. as is known to all, taiwan has been china's territory since ancient times. after world war ii, taiwan was already returned to china. should the japanese

government refuse to draw a lesson from the defeat brought by its aggression and cling to its obdurate course of wilful expansion, it will definitely come to no good end exclamation"

he pointed out that japanese militarism is a dangerous force of aggression in the asian and pacific region.

an chih-yuan concluded: japan is china's neighbour. the japanese people are a great people. there exists a profound friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. the chinese government and people have consistently supported the japanese people in their valiant struggle to demand the unconditional and complete recovery of okinawa. but the chinese people absolutely will not permit the u.s. and japanese governments using china's territory tiaoyu and other islands to make a deal and sow discord in the friendly relations between the chinese and japanese peoples.

when the chinese representative was speaking, japanese representative motoo ogiso was very uneasy in his seat. he tried to interrupt the speech "on a point of order" under the assertion that the matters raised by the chinese representative were not within the mandate of the committee. but the committee chairman hamilton shirley amerasinghe, permanent representative of ceylon, gave a ruling that since the matters had been raised at a previous meeting, the chinese representative might proceed in reply.

after an chih-yuan's speech, motoo ogiso made a short speech in which he was unable to find a ground to justify the japanese claim.

others addressing today's meeting were representatives of nicaragua, fiji, zambia and senegal.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 23, 1972 No. 5099

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen Ideological and Political Line Education for Cadres

- The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, organizes the cadres of the whole ch'ü to study conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, March 10, 1972) The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, is carrying out penetrating ideological and political line education for the cadres of the whole ch'ü in close relation to reality. Consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship on the part of the broad masses of cadres is raised continuously. They are made to play better their positive role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

Nank'ai ch'ü of Tientsin municipality has a total of 41 basic-level units. Of the original leading cadres of these units, the overwhelming majority are assuming leadership duties with Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, or are assigned suitable work. The great proletarian cultural revolution saw the emergence of a large number of new cadres. The Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü has seriously strengthened training and education for new and old cadres and doggedly armed their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are enabled to forge ahead consciously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In training and educating cadres, the Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü put in the first place the organization of cadres to "read and study conscientiously and master Marxism." A study class was held on a number of occasions. Cadres were organized to read conscientiously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and associate the criticize-revisionism and

rectification effort with a review of the history of inner-Party two-line struggle and a summing-up of experiences and lessons from previous work. They were made to distinguish between what was Marxism and what was revisionism, between what was the materialist theory of reflection and what was idealist transcendentalism. They were allowed to acquire a deeper understanding of the great significance of the study of revolutionary theory and enhance their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Now, among many cadres of this ch'ü is a noticeable trend toward assiduous study in relation with reality.

For her low cultural level, old worker Li Shu-wen, vice chairman of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and a member of the revolutionary committee of Tungfanghung Garments Factory, encountered many difficulties in study. With dogged revolutionary perseverance, she studied revolutionary theory. In one year, she studied some books by Marx and Lenin and some philosophical works of Chairman Mao. The level of her grasp of theory was raised.

Liu Chao-i, secretary of the Party committee of the Urban Construction Bureau, originally considered housing management work a heavy and hard job, and an "invariable source of trouble." After all, where lay the "trouble"? He had all along failed to see things clearly. After study, he realized that to acquire initiative in work, we must doggedly adhere to the viewpoint of practice first and make penetrating investigations and studies in a continuous effort to purge the idealist spirit. Last year, he went deep into the midst of the construction sites of the housing control department to listen to the workers' opinions. Section by section, he looked into the housing conditions of the residents. He also visited some cadres and other people. He got acquainted with both the current and historical conditions of housing construction in the local area. He found out about the conditions of the housing control department. Then he again repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's various works including "Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Work." He put forward concrete measures for the strengthening of leadership over the housing control department to raise their consciousness of line struggle and acquire a better understanding of the orientation in serving workers, peasants and soldiers. In one year, those of the housing control department overcame many difficulties. Over 35,000 buildings were repaired and renovated. The work done was 63 percent more than originally planned.

In conducting ideological and political-line education, the Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü makes a point of conducting comparative education in the light of positive and negative experiences involving leading cadres at various levels. On one occasion, a standing committee member placed in charge of industry and a cadre of the production group of the ch'ü revolutionary committee went to the Third Garments Factory to find out facts there. It was found that the leading members of this factory had read and studied conscientiously, remolded their world outlook consciously, and handled the relations between politics and production properly. Constant line education given the masses enabled the workers to give better play to their activism for revolution and production. Per-machine output reached the highest level in the whole ch'ü.

When the pair went to another factory, it was found that the leading members here had paid no attention to reading and studying and failed to insist on placing politics in command of production. Workers' enthusiasm was not fully aroused and poor performance was noticeable in revolution and production.

An elaborate analysis of the conditions of the two factories was accompanied with help in summing up experiences and lessons. The advanced Third Garments Factory was enabled to get one step further ahead, its unit machine output raised by another 30 percent. Meanwhile, the backward one was helped to look for the gap. It underwent a tremendous change after a period of effort.

The ch'ü Party committee saw good line-education teaching material in the typical examples provided by the two factories. The cadres of the whole ch'ü were aroused to a discussion and analysis from the high plane of line struggle. After a comparison, everyone saw more clearly the brilliant correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A penetrating criticism was also directed against Liu Shao-ch'i's and other swindlers' counter-revolutionary revisionist line. With heightened consciousness, the broad masses of cadres led the masses in an effort to unfold a mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was resolutely followed in launching the socialist enterprise. The whole ch'ü was enabled to overfulfill the annual state plan last year 28 days ahead of time.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the Party committee of Nank'ai ch'ü takes the "May 7" cadres school as a base for the rotational training of cadres to foster and build a force of proletarian cadres. Up to the present, the whole ch'ü has given over 1,300 cadres training by rotation. In the "May 7" cadres school, cadres are organized to combine study with labor and the criticism of the bourgeoisie. Workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and PLA commanders and fighters are invited over to give reports on the sweet present compared with the bitter past and recount glorious traditions. Cadres are also organized to visit poor and lower-middle peasants and do mass work and receive re-education. Through tempering in collective productive labor and various forms of education, the broad masses of cadres have raised their consciousness of continuous revolution and developed revolutionary youthful vigor.

A secretary of the Party branch of a basic-level unit was an old cadre. After tempering in the "May 7" cadres' school, he recalled the hectic and tense life of fighting and the hard-struggle revolutionary experience. He thus enhanced his revolutionary consciousness considerably. His spiritual outlook underwent a profound change. Back at his work post, he displayed still greater vim and vigor in revolution.

A young cadre from a good family was touched with the idea of "being born red." He was unmindful of the remolding of his own world outlook. After tempering in labor, he raised his awareness. He criticized his own

erroneous thinking. He expressed the determination to be humble and modest, strive to remold his world outlook and follow forever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The leading members of the Nank'ai ch'ü Party committee constantly go deep into the midst of basic levels to get at the ideological state of cadres. Elaborate ideological work is done with targets in mind. Ideological and political line education is given for the cadres.

The secretary of a Party branch of a middle school, who was relatively deeply affected by the poisonous influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist educational line, committed a mistake before. After education in the great cultural revolution, he saw his own fault. Later,he stayed on as the No. 1 man of this school. At first he was afraid of committing an offense again. Because of his indecisiveness in the performance of work, things did not move in full swing. A member of the standing committee of the ch'ü Party committee engaged him in several heart-to-heart talks and helped him sum up experiences and lessons. He was made to trace his previous mistake to a low consciousness of line struggle and to the implementation of the wrong line.

Today, in execution and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, he overcomes all selfish and impure thoughts and devotes himself wholeheartedly to the Party's cause and energetically gives full play to the backbone role of a revolutionary veteran cadre. Hereafter, he will rouse his revolutionary spirit further and assiduously remold his world outlook. He leads the teachers and students in a serious educational revolution. He has made some achievement that won him the praise of the masses.

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"POLITICS IN COMMAND"

Put Politics in Command of Vocational Work and Vigorously Promote Production for the Revolution

- Party committee of Soochow Wangt'ing Electric Power Plant organizes cadres to associate reality with serious reading and study and solve continuously problems in revolution and production, thus creating an excellent situation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, March 7, 1972) The Party committee of Wangt'ing Electric Power Plant, Soochow, Kiangsu Province, devotes serious attention to the reading of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and develops the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice. Current problems appearing in revolution and production are solved continuously. A very favorable situation develops throughout the plant.

One problem constantly encountered by the Party committee of Wangt'ing Electric Power Plant in promoting revolution and stimulating production is how to put in a proper place the relations between revolution and production. For some time, a small number of cadres responsible for production dared not take a hand in production. Individual political work cadres also showed the idea of muddle-headedly setting revolution in opposition to production and separating political work from production practice. As a result, political work could not be made to play its proper role.

To counter such a way of thinking, the Party committee of the plant organized everyone to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work" and "Those who are not attentive to the study of production cannot be considered good leaders."

A case involving major repairs on two boilers in the same boiler workshop was cited to give the whole body of cadres practical and vivid education. Due to the placing of political work in opposition to economic work and disregard of practical conditions of major repair work, the boiler workshop did not assure the No. 11 Boiler of an overhaul and proper inspection or set aside proper repair personnel, time, etc., for the job. Nor did it handle properly political-ideological work in the midst of inspection and repair work. As a result, the major repair task was not accomplished in time. Later, comrades of the boiler workshop studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They acquired a further understanding of Chairman Mao's guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production."

In a major repair on the No. 8 Boiler, comrades in charge of political work took early completion of good-quality boiler repairs as a political task and introduced ideological-political work to the scene of major repairs. They integrated the practice of major repairs with vigorous line education and ideological revolutionization of people. Full play was given to the

activism of the broad worker masses. The workers of the Heat Surface Shift first made a pledge to complete the major repair task ten days ahead of schedule. Other shifts and groups closely followed with proper pledges and concrete measures. As a result, this boiler was inspected and fixed five days ahead of the original plan. This cut in half the time required for previous major repairs. Besides, after the overhaul and technical transformation, the boiler had its capacity increased by over 50 percent.

In the light of such a case, everyone comes to understand further that revolution and production are two opposites of a unity. In tackling production, we must doggedly place proletarian politics in command. Only in this way can we carry out in an all-round way the guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production" and achieve a vigorous development of revolution and production.

In guiding revolution and production, the Party committee of Wangt'ing Electric Power Plant also pays attention to strengthening investigations and studies and taking the initiative to unearth problems existing in work. The aim is to guard against one tendency covering up another and allow all tasks to proceed triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For several years running, the boiler workshop of this plant was cited an advanced collective of Soochow municipality and the East China Electric Power Administration Bureau. Party committee member Comrade Yü K'un-hai came to stay at a selected spot with this workshop to make an investigation. It was found that for lack of a "one dividing into two" viewpoint, some cadres in this workshop developed a feeling of arrogance and complacency in the face of achievement, and were not down-to-earth enough in their work. Their relations with fraternal workshops suffered. Therefore, he first helped the leading cadres of the workshop to straighten out their thinking. He also joined the Party branch of the workshop in holding a study class with the participation of Party members of the whole workshop and the backbone elements of shifts and groups. In the light of the history of the Party, Chairman Mao's teachings against arrogance and self-complacency were seriously studied. From the high plane of line struggle, what harm done to the revolutionary cause by arrogance and self-complacency was driven home. In the world outlook was found the root of arrogance and self-complacency.

Meanwhile, the comrades of the study class were organized to study in the repair and assembling workshop in a further effort to look for gaps. The consciousness of the workers of the boiler workshop was enhanced. The Party committee of the plant summed up in time the experience of the boiler workshop. To counter the feeling of arrogance and self-complacency universally existing under the very favorable situation, the plant conducted an anti-arrogance-and-complacency education in all the workshops. This gave a boost to the development of the whole plant in revolution and production in a more down-to-earth manner.

Members of the Party committee of Wangt'ing Electric Power Plant was also mindful of associating serious reading and study with the transformation of one's own world outlook. Through study, they continuously purged their minds of the poison of idealist transcendentalism and vigorously fostered the materialist theory of reflection. Their awareness was made more compatible with objective laws.

Early last year, the broad masses of workers of the electric equipment inspection and repair workshop suggested a thorough technical transformation for generators and a bid for a 50 percent increase of generating capacity. In a Party committee discussion on such a bold idea from the masses, the great majority expressed resolute support. A Party committee member responsible for technical work did not think straight. He thought that in his over 20 years of experience with generators, he had never heard of a generator's capacity allowing such a big increase. To him, the transformation suggestion put forward by the workers was basically impracticable. Guided by such an idea, he showed lack of enthusiasm for the generator transformation problem.

In view of such a situation, the Party committee helped this Party committee member and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Within the framework of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind is always progressing ceaselessly. Nature also develops ceaselessly and will never stay at the same level." He was made to realize that in the matter of generator transformation, he did get the idea of not placing trust in the masses. Meanwhile, what could not be accomplished in the past was regarded as something forever beyond us. This was but a manifestation of the idealist world outlook.

With awareness heightened, he joined the workers in an active part in the battle for generator transformation. He made no difference between day and night, as all the time he fought where the greatest difficulties and greatest hardships were involved. He sometimes worked in disregard of sickness. He made an energetic contribution toward the successful transformation of the generator.

This incident made the Party committee understand that in carrying out better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in an enterprise, we must continuously shatter idealism in our minds. Thereafter, members of the Party committee have more consciously associated the transformation of the subjective world outlook with reading and study.

Because the members of the Party committee of this plant studied revolutionary theory with targets in mind and solved practical problems in a down-to-earth manner, this plant was enabled to develop vigorously in revolution and production. In 1971, simultaneously with the over-all fulfillment of the equipment-major-and-minor-repair assignments, they successfully transformed three boilers and two turbo-generation units. In addition, the annual generation target was fulfilled 13 days ahead of schedule, though a generation unit had long been taken out of operation for equipment transformation. Coal consumption, electricity consumption, and other main technical economic indicators all pointed to an overfulfillment of the state plan.

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UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Strengthen Effectively Party Committee Leadership Over Universal Education in the Countryside

by

CCP Shench'ih Hsien Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1972)

In the course of leading the revolution in education, we have experienced a profound ideological revolutionization.

Regard the Revolution in Education As An Important Matter To Grasp

In the past, some leading members of the Party committee of our hsien thought that educational work was of no concern to the over-all situation and said such things as "It would never do to fail to grasp production even for a single day, but it would hardly matter if the work of education is put aside for several months." Because of that they only grasped grain and oil in their day-to-day work and put revolution in education out of their minds.

Could it be true that the revolution in education was of no concern to the over-all situation? We organized the whole body of the hsien Party committee members to hold a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, and brought to their notice facts of the violent struggle between the two lines in education, which greatly shocked everybody. Because the Party branch of Tamokou production brigade had for a time slackened leadership work over schools, the class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to sneak in. They turned the ground of socialist education into a center for the dissemination of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist black goods, corrupted the souls of the young people and sabotaged the "In agriculture learn from Tachai" mass movement. This fact enabled the members of the hsien Party committee to realize that the work in education was not of no concern to the over-all situation, but it was because we lacked a picture of the over-all situation in our mind. The view that the revolution in education was an "extra burden" of the past, the grasping of only the "seeds" without grasping the "people" and the method of attaching importance only to basic farm construction and neglecting the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat were caused by the pernicious influence of the reactionary "theory of productive forces" and "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers.

Members of the Party committee recalled this incident: In 1956, after the realization of the higher stage agricultural collectives in the whole hsien, there was a shortage of accountants. Because the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants had no culture, the power of finance in some of the cooperatives was usurped by bad elements, rich landlords, and the

dregs and scum of the Kuomintang. They squandered and wasted public funds, took bribes and stole public property, and ruined the collective economy. By reflecting on this part of history, everybody profoundly realized that if the revolution in education was not grasped, it would be impossible for socialist economy to consolidate and develop.

After understanding was raised, we included the work on education on the agenda of the Party committee. When working at the basic level, leading members of the Party committee would always pay attention to investigating and popularizing experiences in education. The principal leading member of the hsien Party committee, in the course of penetrating into the basic level discovered that there existed in some of the schools in I-ching, Pa-chüeh and Ch'engkuan the tendency of slighting education and substituting labor for teaching-learning. In other places they only laid stress on classroom teaching which led to teaching behind closed doors. When these problems were discovered the hsien Party committee held in time a forum with the teachers, studied Chairman Mao's directive on the revolution in education, led the teachers to look for problems in the struggle between the lines, raised the awareness of the broad masses of teachers to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education and insured the healthy development of the work of education.

Combine the Activism of the Leadership and That of the Masses for Running Schools

Some of the comrades said, "Culture is backward in the mountain villages and backwoods, and even if schools are operated they could never be consolidated." Influenced by this type of thinking, there were 24 villages without any school in the whole hsien.

Was that a case of "the masses are backward" or the inability of the leadership to notice the activism inherent in the masses for running schools? The hsien Party committee organized three investigation teams and sent them deep into the places without schools and to the communes and production brigades where schools were successfully run, to conduct investigation and study.

Huangyükou production brigade of Pachüeh commune has only 11 households and formerly it had no school. The poor and lower-middle peasants, after studying Chairman Mao's directive on universal education and taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, set up a school by relying on their own efforts. The Party branch of Yangchiap'o production brigade of T'aip'ingchuang commune, by mobilizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize and repudiate the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in sabotaging the learning of culture by the rural people, set up secondary and primary classes, literacy classes and political evening schools.

Why was it that things the masses were capable of accomplishing some of the comrades would find difficult to do? Everybody studied this teaching of Lenin, "The workers thirst for knowledge because knowledge is

needed by them to win victory," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," and further realized that: Those who expressed the view that "the activism of the masses for running school is not high" did so because they had failed to notice the expressions of revolutionary activism and creativity inherent in the masses.

People are the main factor for transforming nature and changing society, and they are the makers of history and creators of culture as well as the main force for the revolution in education. Whether to believe in the masses, rely on them and mobilize them to carry out the revolution in education well or to lead and monopolize all affairs by letting a small number of people coolly and quietly busy themselves for nothing, is an important question concerning whether or not to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After understanding was raised, the Party committees of various communes in the hsien all placed the revolution in education on their agenda, and there was an unprecedented upsurge in the activism of the leadership and the masses for running schools. In order to enable the poor and lower-middle peasants to occupy truly the position of education in the countryside, the whole hsien organized 1,235 poor and lower-middle peasants to mount the lecture platform, and in conjunction with the teachers, to edit and write rural and indigenous teaching materials. In school education, by firmly implementing the policy of "While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things" advanced by Chairman Mao, they have enabled the schools to be run better and better.

Let Schools Be Run in Front of the Homes of Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Some of the comrades were of the opinion that as Shench'ih was situated in the mountain region where in most places three households would constitute a small hamlet and five households would form a village, and what with the poor economic condition and low cultural level, there might be difficulties in carrying out universal education.

The scattered households and the poor economic foundation indeed imposes certain difficulties on the universalization of education. However, as long as the leadership would trust the masses and give full play to the active factor of the people, the difficulties can be surmounted. Ch'ang-chen commune is located in a mountain region with rather poor economic conditions. Of the 17 natural villages in the whole commune, only two have more than a hundred households, and the great majority of peasant households are scattered. For the past several years, because the masses were fully roused, the school attendance rate for school-age children has always been maintained over the 90 percent figure, and prominent gains have been scored in universal education and spare-time education. This clearly explains that the fundamental cause affecting universal education is not the so-called "special character of the region" but the backward thinking of the leadership on the demands of the developing situation.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," we have selected T'aip'ingchuang commune with its high mountains and difficult roads, its scattered households and more backward conditions as a key point in carrying out the revolution in education. The principal responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee held in succession four enlarged Party committee meetings in this commune, went deep into the various production brigades to propagate Chairman Mao's ideas on the revolution in education, investigated thoroughly and mobilized as well as organized the school-age children, the illiterate and semi-illiterate young people to go to school. Of the 920 school-age children in the whole commune, some 914 are in schools. Of the remaining six who suffer from physical handicaps, the method of home instruction has been adopted to provide them with an opportunity to study. The experience of T'aip'ingchuang commune in running schools has now been popularized in the whole hsien.

In order to make it convenient for the children of the poor and lower-middle peasants to go to school, we have adopted the whole-day system, the half-day system, mobile teaching, package teaching as well as many other forms of running schools and set up the schools opposite the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Regarding school-age children with physical handicaps who cannot attend whole day school, we have adopted the method of guaranteed teaching and study and the method of home instruction. At present, the absolute majority of school-age children in the whole hsien are attending school and literacy classes and political evening schools have been set up in every production brigade in the whole hsien.

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Take Line Education As the Guideline, Run Evening Classes for Girls Well

- Serious grasping of universal education for young girls well by the Party branch of the Yüank'eng production brigade in Ch'angt'ing hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "In our education we must have not only regular primary and secondary schools but also scattered, irregular village schools, newspaper reading groups and literacy classes," the Party branch of the Yüank'eng production brigade of T'ufang commune in Ch'angt'ing hsien, Fukien Province, takes line education as the guideline, runs evening classes for young girls well and enables the school attendance rate of school-age girls to reach 90 percent.

Yüank'eng production brigade is situated in a remote mountain region in western Fukien. For a long time, influenced by the feudal mentality of favoring the male and discriminating against the female, many young girls were denied the opportunity of schooling. In the early part of 1965, simultaneous with the development of the socialist education movement, the Party branch studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal," and in accordance with the special circumstances in the countryside, operated evening classes for young girls and solved the problem of their schooling. However, owing to the fact that the feudal mentality had never been repudiated, there were people who said, "Women spend most of their time in the kitchen, it makes no difference whether they can read or not." Because of that, attendance at the evening classes was low.

In August 1968, Chairman Mao issued the directive "The schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants." The Party branch of the production brigade in leading the revolution in education was determined to solve the problem of schooling for young girls. The Party branch made an analysis of the special character of its own production brigade and firmly grasped the problem of operating evening classes for young girls. In the light of such an erroneous idea as "The study of culture by young girls is like lighting a candle for the blind, a pure waste of wax" and "A male child is a member of the household but a girl belongs to the house of another. When the person leaves, the knowledge is also gone" that existed among the masses, held a study class for the cadres, the Party and the League members, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the women representatives, and criticized the feudal mentality of favoring the male and discriminating against the female.

The Party branch also invited the women poor peasant commune members with great grievances to denounce the sufferings caused by the lack of culture in the former society, mobilized them to play the important role historically

played by women in each revolutionary struggle and in socialist revolution and construction in particular, and defined the importance for women to learn culture. After understanding was raised, the poor and lower-middle peasants in great numbers sent their young girls to school. Taking into consideration the fact that some of the young girls and young women had to take care of house work, the production brigade operated evening classes for young girls and enabled them to make use of the evenings to attend school in the vicinity.

The Party branch of the production brigade also assigned a member of the committee of the Party branch to be in charge of providing leadership over the evening classes for young girls, to conduct periodical examinations and to help with the solving of concrete problems. The evening classes also organized leadership groups consisting of poor and lower-middle peasants, student representatives and revolutionary teachers. In order to make it convenient for the young girls and young women to go to school in the vicinity, based on the particularity of the scattered nature of the villages four evening classes were operated in the whole brigade, and in accordance with the different culture standards of the students, five separate grades were opened. Having no school premises, they borrowed the houses of people. Having no operating expenses, they mobilized the students to use their hands for cutting firewood to solve the problem. As for teachers they took in the main teachers from whole day schools and carried out the "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach soldiers" method of teaching. For textbooks they used those from whole day schools as the foundation, and in conjunction with reality, studied relevant rural and indigenous teaching materials as well as such basic agricultural knowledge as scientific farming. In that way the activities of evening class teaching were carried out in close conjunction with the three great revolutionary movements.

The growth of any new thing could not be all plain sailing. As the evening classes for girls were being run better and better each day and the number of attendance kept increasing, the poor and lower-middle peasants were rejoiced when they saw that. However, some of the people uttered such nonsense as "Study of culture by girls is like prying open a cliff with the wick of a candle--it's useless" and "The evening class is like the tail of a rabbit. It can never amount to much." When the Party branch of the production brigade discovered this condition, it immediately organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education, launched a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and exposed and criticized the crimes of the class enemies in sabotaging the revolution in education. By means of revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, the broad revolutionary masses gained a living education on class struggle, further raised their consciousness of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and became more confident and determined in resolutely operating well the evening classes for girls. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports. The vigor with which the enemy opposes us explains clearly that what we are doing is correct and what we are doing is good, and we should resolutely continue to run it."

For the past several years, guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, students of the evening classes for girls of this production brigade have been developing morally, intellectuall, and physically. The female students of the first group taking part in the study have reached the primary school graduation level, and have basically reached the standard of the whole-day school students. They can read at high speed Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, read books, write letters, and memorandums, and use the abacus in the calculation of many figures addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Nine of the students have severally become teachers of red nursery classes. Some of the comrades have been elected cadres of production teams. These women cadres with socialist awareness and culture in the countryside are actively playing their parts in the three great revolutionary movements.

- The reporting group of the Revolutionary Committee of the T'ufang Commune, Ch'angt'ing Hsien

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INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Deal Seriously with Waste Fluids and Dirty Water, Stimulate the Development of Industrial and Agricultural Production

- The Party organization and revolutionary committee of Tsitsihar municipality mobilize the masses to carry out multi-purpose utilization of industrial waste in a big way

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin) The Party organization and the revolutionary committee of Tsitsihar municipality mobilize the masses to carry out multi-purpose utilization in a big way, deal seriously with waste fluids and dirty water from the municipality and prevent them from flowing into Nunchiang River, and because of that safeguards the aquatic resources of the Nunchiang River and stimulates the development of agricultural and industrial production.

Nunchiang River is some 1,379 kilometers in length and abounds with aquatic resources and it is also an important source of water for the use of production and the people's livelihood along the banks of the river. In the past, because of the discharge of industrial waste fluids as well as dirty water from Tsitsihar municipality into Nunchiang River, the protection of the resources of Nunchiang River was affected.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, after a penetrating mobilization of the masses, three-in-one combination teams with participation by workers, cadres and technical personnel were jointly organized in the whole municipality. Going deep into the basic level and relying on the masses, they drew up plans for the dispersal and recycling of waste fluids and dirty water, carried out multi-purpose utilization, and collected and stored the water for the irrigation of farms.

In June 1970, a force for "drawing away filth and treating the Nunchiang" composed of workers, peasants, PLA, Red Guards and neighborhood residents was formed and they vigorously threw themselves into the battle. After six months of arduous battle, they took advantage of the low-lying land by the side of the river to construct a water conservation reservoir with a storage capacity for 20,000,000 cubic meters of dirty water, dug 12 li of ditches and built more than 10 li of embankments. Since November 20, 1970, nearly 100,000 tons of dirty water has flowed daily into the reservoir and is used for the irrigation of farms. At the same time, various factories in Tsitsihar municipality have also adopted various measures for dispersing and recycling some of the waste fluids, and by carrying out multi-purpose utilization, recovered a large amount of acid, alkali, chromium, oil, paper pulp and silver, and produced with them ferrous sulphate, cement, chemical fertilizer and paper. The proper use of resources has added to the wealth of society.

By means of the composite treatment, the water of Nunchiang River at present is pure, and the threat posed by waste fluids and dirty water of the municipality to aquatic resources no longer exists. In the past, because of the discharge of waste fluids and dirty water into the river, a large amount of "yellowish scum" was produced in the river causing constant obstructions to the pumps used by factories for drawing water and to the water pipes. Now the phenomenon of obstruction no longer occurs and industrial production is insured.

The result produced by the use of dirty water for the irrigation of farms in this municipality has proven its remarkable value as a fertilizer. According to the analyses of departments concerned, each liter of dirty water contains 27 milligrams of nitrogen, 5.6 milligrams of phosphorus and one milligram of potassium. Based on the figure of 400 cubic meters of water for the irrigation for each mow of land that would be equivalent to dressing the land with 60 catties of ammonium sulphate and 40 catties of calcium phosphate. The dirty water also contains a large amount of organic matter and the continued irrigation of farmland year after year could increase its organic elements and that is beneficial for improving the soil. At the same time, the temperature of dirty water being higher than that of river water and underground water, using it for irrigation in spring sowing could enable the paddy to be planted ahead of time, and the germination of the seeds to take place earlier, and that is beneficial for stimulating a bumper crop. Ch'ienchin production brigade of Lungsha commune, by using dirty water for irrigation on their paddy field, has increased the per-mow yield from 200-300 catties to 500-600 catties at greatly reduced costs.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Excavation and Protection of Relics in Tunhuang Cave-Temples

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 12, 1972)

the tunhuang cave-temples have been strengthened and their many wall paintings protected by museum and archaeological workers of the tunhuang cultural research institute of the northwest china province of kansu during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in this way, they have carried out the party's policy on the protection and excavation of the relics. since liberation conscientious work in this respect has been done for the relics of the mokao grottoes known as the thousand-buddha caves at tunhuang.

tunhuang is an important city along the old silk road through which china had political, economic and cultural exchanges and friendly intercourse with various countries in central and western asia in ancient times. the famous mokao grottoes lie in the vicinity of the city.

the mokao grottoes date back to 366 a.d. they were carved in the face of a cliff. four hundred and ninetytwo grottoes carved between the sixth and 14th centuries are still extant. more than 2,000 coloured statues and over 40,000 square metres of wall paintings are preserved in these caves. it is china's biggest collection of extant grottoes of buddhist art. through buddhist themes and artistic portrayal of the devotees of different periods, the art of the tunhuang cave-temples reflects class exploitation and class struggle and the life of various strata in china's feudal society. it is of great value for research into the political, economic, military and religious conditions of ancient china, its culture, art and architecture and intercourse with other countries.

the mokao grottoes suffered from serious destruction and plundering by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries in old china. many valuable relics were lost, statues overturned and wall paintings peeled off. the caves fell into disrepair and were encircled by shifting sands owing to neglect. since the founding of the chinese people's republic, the party and government have given huge allocations and provided the labour and material to make repairs. four extensive repairs including strengthening the cliff faces and other protective projects have been made during the past 22 years to keep this treasure-house intact and fresh.

since the murals of the mokao cave-temples were painted on clay covering the walls, the peeling of the clay or the cracking and loosening of the plaster, therefore, constituted a great threat to the preservation of the paintings. the art workers of the institute have in the past decade and more experimented with a number of adhesive substances and found some effective methods for restoring the murals to their former grandeur. statues with rotten frames have been repaired and those with broken limbs have been restored. the efforts restore the original aesthetic perfection of the images.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the institute repaired and strengthened more than 500 square metres of mural paintings and over 30 coloured statues, while providing good protection for the rest of the cave-temples' cultural relics.

over the past few years the archaeological workers of the institute have also made a survey and drawings of the remains of ancient buildings at the foot of the cliff. the first large-scale excavation was carried out in front of the caves. in an area extending 370 metres from north to south and 10 to 15 metres from east to west, the art workers discovered the remains of temple buildings and a number of important art treasures. they include more than 60 pieces of silk fabrics dating from 477 to 695 a.d., certificates of 748 a.d. and buddhist portraits obtained from wood cuts. they provide new material for studying china's highly developed textiles, its art of printing and dyeing and block printing in ancient times as well as its cultural exchanges with foreign countries. the discovery of the remains of ancient buildings of the late tang dynasty, the five dynasties, the sung, western hsia and yuan dynasties (from the late ninth century to the mid-14th century) also provide valuable material for understanding the changes in the mokao cave-temples and the development of ancient chinese architecture. a number of paint brushes and other implements of the tang and sung dynasties were discovered. the paints of mineral green, vermilion and other colours are as fresh as they were 1,000 years ago.

the archaeological workers are compiling and studying the new discoveries from the viewpoint of class struggle and historical materialism. they have hand-copied some of the mural paintings.

MILITIAWOMEN

Militiawomen in Southeast China Coastal Areas

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 12, 1972)

courageous militiawoman teams in southeast china fukien coastal areas have made contributions to the defence and construction. rifle in one hand, and hoe in the other, they stand shoulder to shoulder with commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

a team of militiawomen on tacheng island is always highly vigilant and with the people's liberation armymen has dealt heavy blows at harassing enemies.

former team leader chang fei-tsai, awarded an orde of merit, second class, in the battle to defend the coast, has twice had the honour of seeing chairman mao. she is now about 40 and in leading positions in a commune and a production brigade. she leads the militiawomen in grasping revolution and promoting production by day and standing guard at night. when there are new enemy

moves at sea, she stays up all night at a coastal post. with other members of the production brigade party branch, she often leads the militiawomen in conscientiously studying chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle. this helps them raise their vigilance and their preparedness against war.

knowing that a small group of armed enemy agents was harassing the coastal frontier one night, team leader hsien su-lien led her comrades in joint efforts with armymen stationed on the island. marching to the artillery base, she and the other militiawomen shot flares into the sky, lighting up the pitch-dark sea. the armymen and militiawomen soon found the harassing enemies and annihilated them.

the militiawomen's company on nanjih island, steeled in battles against the enemies, has all along maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of combining productive labour with military affairs and made contributions in defending and building up the island.

the company was formed by more than 100 daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants in 1962. lin ya-kou, company leader, went begging with her father in pre-liberation days. remembering her past suffering and deep hatred for the class enemy, she leads a new generation of militiawomen in conscientiously studying chairman mao's works and training hard to master combat techniques in defence of the motherland. helped by lin ya-kou and other veteran militiawomen and steeled in the protracted struggles against the enemy, militiawomen on the island can all shoot, throw grenades, patrol, give first-aid on the battlefield and perform other duties. some of them not only know how to use light weapons but can fire artillery pieces.

the militiawomen on nanjih island are a production force, too. when the island was hit by drought last year, the militiawomen and other commune members carried water to the fields and sank wells day and night. squad leader wang ya-mei led other women in digging a well on a mountain slope. the well caved in because of loose sand. after consulting old poor peasants, they tried to strengthen the well walls while digging, and this helped. but when the well was a bit over seven metres deep, work was handicapped by underground water. she led scores of militiawomen in removing more than 17.5 tons of water with buckets and shoulder poles. they finally completed the well through seven days and nights of hard work to ensure irrigation of the farmland.

the commune resolved to reclaim 467 hectares of land from the sea at the beginning of last year. militiawomen joined commune members in transporting rocks and earth to the worksite. militiamen and militiawomen formed shock forces to quarry rocks in mountains. in time of difficulty, militiawomen displayed a dauntless proletarian spirit through repeated study of chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". thanks to their efforts, they completed in good time the stone work needed for the projects.

WOMEN PACE SETTERS

Twenty Young Women Heroically Fight Sand in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 12, 1972)

twenty young women have created a thriving new village on a former desolate area on the fringe of the tengri desert in kansu province, northwest china.

in three years, the young women levelled over 2,000 sand dunes, reclaimed 20 hectares of farmland, built houses, sank 23 wells including two deep pump-wells, and planted more than 20,000 trees. they produced 25.6 tons of grain last year despite frost, wind, a dry spell and other natural adversities. they also started animal husbandry and side-line production.

the battle began in 1969 when these members of the tuanchieh production brigade in minchin county volunteered to form a shock team to transform a nearby sandy area. the brigade was in the mass drive to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, under the inspiration of the party's ninth congress spirit of unity for victory. the slogan was "reclaim land to produce more grain for the revolution exclamation" the brigade party branch gave the 20 young women full backing.

the young women defied many difficulties. very often they had to wield spades to level the dunes in blinding sandstorms. after a day's hard work, they would gather in a circle to study chairman mao's teachings on being daring to fight and to win victories. they also drew encouragement from the heroism of the chinese red army on its long march.

before the spring sowing season began in 1970, the young women mounted an offensive on the shifting sand. after studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they resolved to emulate the dauntless spirit of the foolish old man and anchor the shifting sand inch by inch.

they collected large quantities of wood from far away and put up a two-kilometre long fence to break a wind tunnel. they then turned up soil under the sand to cover sand dunes. they planted trees. water was brought from more than a kilometre away for the saplings. all this, plus meticulous care, has enabled the windbreaks to tie down the shifting sand and curb windstorms.

these young women matured politically in the course of fighting nature. six of them have joined the communist party or the communist youth league. chen yu-chen, the team leader, is on the county committee and regional committee of the chinese communist party.

SPRING FARMING

Spring Farming Gathers Momentum in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

spring farming in southern china is in high tide as the rural cadres and commune members strive for another good harvest this year.

the countryside is bustling with activity as the commune members plough the fields, select and sow seed, transplant rice seedlings and cart manure. they are applying chairman mao's teaching: "grasp the link of production in good time and strive for even greater achievements than those of last year."

mild hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou in yunnan province, southwest china, transplanted early rice seedlings on 10,000 hectares by mid-february, 35 per cent more than last year's sown acreage. the tuchia-miao autonomous chou in western hunan, which has succeeded in growing double-cropping rice in cold mountain areas, this year plans to double its early rice acreage, bringing it up to 100,000 hectares.

in kwangsi of south china, maize and rice are being sown. transplanting of early rice seedlings is in full swing in the warmer areas of fukien and szechwan provinces, while commune members in nearby chekiang, kiangsu and anhwei provinces are accumulating manure and fertile pond silt, managing over-wintering crops and preparing rice seedbeds. the 2.6 million hectares of green manure crops, wheat and rapeseed of hunan province have just been given one to two courses of hoeing and manuring and are growing sturdily.

since last autumn's harvest, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have carried out education in ideology and political line and summed up and popularized advanced experience gained in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. on this basis, plans for increasing production in 1972 and concrete measures have been drawn up.

large-scale capital construction has been carried out in the countryside in the past winter months, centred on extending the area giving high, stable farm yields irrespective of drought and heavy rains. kwangsi and fukien have each completed over 11,000 small and medium-sized water control works, enlarging the area giving high, stable yields by 9,300 and 7,300 hectares respectively. southernmost kwangtung province has in the past few winter months brought 69,000 hectares of arid land under irrigation and transformed 366,000 hectares of formerly low-yielding farmland.

people in szechwan province overcame a severe drought to reap a rich harvest last year and summed up their experience in combating aridity under the leadership of the provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the provincial revolutionary

committee. they are sinking more wells and building more ditches, ponds and small and medium-sized reservoirs.

the party committees and revolutionary committees at all levels in the southern provinces have strengthened their leadership over spring farming. many leading cadres have gone to the grassroots level to make investigations and take part in production. they tackle problems as they arise in production and summarize and spread advanced experience.

leading members of the szechwan provincial revolutionary committee found that following the extension of over-wintering and spring sown crops, the farm manure in stock in some areas fell short of need. they called attention to the successful experience of shihfang county in obtaining fertilizer by raising pigs, growing green manure, making chemical fertilizer by indigenous methods and tapping other sources. popularization of the experience has touched off a mass manure accumulation campaign in the province, and enough fertilizer has been gathered for spring farming. in hunan province, 100,000 cadres at the administrative regional and county levels have gone to the grassroots level to give guidance and make investigations.

in all areas, arrangements have been made to develop not only agriculture but also forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery and to grow grain, cotton, oil-bearing and bast fibre crops, sugarbeet and sugarcane and other crops in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". while ploughing and harrowing rice fields and sowing rice, kwangtung province is also growing sugarcane and other industrial crops. the province, an important cane grower in china, has already completed 50 per cent of its sugarcane sowing target, and the acreage sown is larger than in the same period of last year.

the industrial and communications, trading and medical departments are serving the needs of spring farming. some of the departments have sent service teams to the villages. agricultural machinery and implements, chemical fertilizer and insecticide are being sent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Kansai Students' Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

the third friendship delegation of japanese kansai students with tadashi kimoto as its leader, and kunihiro shimizu as its deputy leader, arrived here by train today on a friendly visit.

the 26-member delegation was greeted at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, pai hsiang-ku, tuan yun and tai chih-chao, and representatives of students in the chinese capital.

the delegation arrived in china on march 6. it had visited kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan before its arrival here.

CHINA AND LAOS

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Resolute Support for the Just Struggle for the Lao People"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

following is an article by "people's daily" commentator today entitled "resolute support for the just struggle of the lao people":

the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued a statement on march 8 denouncing u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression in laos and expressing the determination to frustrate completely all u.s. military adventures in laos and contribute effectively to the common victory of the indochinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese people firmly support the solemn stand of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and the just struggle of the lao people against u.s. imperialist aggression.

the lao patriotic armed forces and people launched successive attacks in the 1971-72 dry season at the plain of jars-xieng khoang, sam thong-long cheng, salaphoukhoun and other areas, and achieved remarkable exploits in wiping out large numbers of enemy men and liberating many strategic positions. besides consolidating and enlarging the liberated zone in laos, these victories are of great significance to the further

development of the lao people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the united states has refused to learn a lesson from its heavy defeats in laos and other parts of indochina, and continued to intensify and reinforce with every effort its aggressive war in laos. while dispatching more thai mercenaries to laos to bolster up the lao rightist authorities in an attempt to put up a desperate struggle and launch counter-attacks, the united states is stepping up its bombing of the lao liberated zone and key communication lines. but the u.s. military adventure, far from intimidating the heroic lao people, can only rouse them to hit back with greater resolve and force.

the lao patriotic army and people have attained great victories and rich experience in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they have grown stronger in the course of fighting and are marching forward on the crest of victory. the statement of the central committee of the lao patriotic front has shown clearly once again the staunch will and confidence in victory of the lao patriotic army and people in resisting the u.s. aggressors. the u.s. government must immediately stop its interference and aggression in laos. the lao question must be settled by the lao people themselves without any outside interference.

the lao people are close comrades-in-arms of the chinese people who have always regarded the struggle of the lao people as their own struggle. we are deeply convinced that under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, the lao people strengthening their unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of viet nam and cambodia will surely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggression and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Korean Table Tennis Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

a delegation of the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choi gi uk, member of the standing committee of the association, arrived here by train today for discussion on founding a new asian table tennis organization and for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are ro dong nyon and to kyoo hong.

present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were:

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li ching-chuan, tsao ke-chiang, sung chung, liu pao-tsun, tsou po-hsien and ho chen-liang; and

the delegation of the japanese table tennis association led by vice-presidents of the association hisao kido and yaichiro yamamoto.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao, Chiao Kuan-hua, Li Chiang and Han Tsung-cheng Meet Romanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, keng piao, chiao kuan-hua, li chiang and han tsung-cheng this afternoon met comrade gheorghe radulescu and all members of the romanian government economic delegation he is leading, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrades gheorghe radulescu, radu constantinescu and costin murgescu.

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and vasile chitic, second secretary of the romanian embassy.

also present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of departments concerned yu chan, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, li hsi-ling, lin hsien-nung, wu kan-sheng and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Reiterates Firm Support for Just Struggle of Zimbabwe People at Meeting of UN Special Committee on Decolonization

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 10, 1972)

the united nations special committee on decolonization held meetings on march 8 and 10 to oiscusss the question of rhodesia. the representatives of sierra leone, trinidad and tobago, china and tanzania spoke at the meetings, denouncing imperialism for its collusion with the racist regime of rhodesia to suppress and be hostile to the african people and expressing firm support for the just struggle of the zimbabwe people.

at today's meeting, chinese representative chang yung-kuan made a speech in which he said that "the essence of the question of southern rhodesia is the zimbabwe people's fight against outside colonialist rule and for national independence. the smith racist regime is a direct outcome of the british colonialist policy. as is known to all, with the connivance and support of britain, the rhodesian racist regime headed by ian smith has enforced internally an extreme fascist rule and a barbarous policy of racial discrimination, depriving the african people, who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population, of all their political rights; externally, it has colluded with the white colonialist authorities in south africa and the portuguese colonialist rulers in brutally repressing the national liberation movement of the people of southern africa and carrying out armed encroachment upon neighbouring independent african countries. the so-called 'proposals' for the 'settlement of the rhodesian independence dispute' concocted by the british government and the smith racist regime last november and the so-called 'test of acceptability' by the 'pearce commission' are an out-and-out conspiracy and fraud, designed to carry on their opposition to the zimbabwe people's struggle for national independence and to legalize the racist regime of southern rhodesia. in this connection, it must also be pointed out that the british government has all along received the support and encouragement of some nato countries in its reactionary acts of abetting and shielding the rhodesian fascist regime."

chang yung-kuan said, "the valiant struggle waged by the heroic zimbabwe people for national independence is perfectly just and has won extensive sympathy and support from all the justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world. the mammoth protest demonstrations held by the zimbabwe people in firm opposition to the so-called british-rhodesian 'settlement proposals' and the 'test of acceptability' have pronounced the bankruptcy of the political fraud ' concocted by britain in collusion with the rhodesian racist regime. the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the zimbabwe people and have always held that britain must immediately end the colonialist rule of the white racist regime in southern rhodesia and let the zimbabwe people realize their national independence free from any outside interference. that is the universal desire and sacred right of the zimbabwe people."

chang yung-kuan condemned the british representative for the misuse of another veto at a special meeting in africa of the u.n. security council not long ago, which made it impossible for the security council to fulfill its duty on the question of rhodesia. he stated, "imperialism and colonialism will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. in their speeches at the security council meetings in africa, the representatives of many african countries and liberation movements drew their conclusion from the practice of their own struggle: 'take up arms, strengthen unity and persevere in the fight -- this is the only way to freedom and independence.' we are deeply convinced that in face of the awakened zimbabwe people no schemes plotted by the british government and the smith regime of rhodesia will ever succeed and that with the solidarity and support of the peoples of the world and all the justice-upholding countries, the heroic zimbabwe people will surely win complete victory in their struggle for national liberation."

in his speech chang yung-kuan reiterated the stand of the chinese government on the question of rhodesia:

1) we must sternly condemn the rhodesian racist regime for its atrocious bloody repression of the zimbabwe people; condemn the british and other governments for their reactionary support to rhodesia, south africa and the portuguese colonialist authorities; categorically reject the so-called "settlement proposals" concocted by britain in collusion with the racist regime of rhodesia and declare the activities of the "pearce commission" illegal.

2) the white colonialist authorities of south africa must immediately withdraw their police and military personnel from the territory of rhodesia.

3) sanctions against the rhodesian racist regime should be further strengthened and widened: sanctions should also be imposed on south africa and the portuguese colonialist authorities; the united states and all other countries that have violated the u.n. resolution on sanctions against southern rhodesia should be sternly condemned.

4) we should appeal to all governments and peoples to give active solidarity and support to the zimbabwe people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national independence.

finally, chang yung-kuan pointed out in all seriousness: "not long ago, some people were manufacturing and spreading rumours through their press and other propaganda machines slandering the people's republic of china as trading with the white colonialist authorities in rhodesia and importing chrome from rhodesia. this is sheer fabrication made with ulterior motives. in his letter to the secretary-general of the united nations dated january 27, 1972, the chinese foreign minister solemnly declared: 'in order to support the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the rhodesian white racist regime and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect.' this is a well-known fact. living on rumour-mongering, some people are trying to distort the chinese government's consistent stand on the question of southern rhodesia so as to sow discord in the friendly relations between china and the african countries and sabotage the friendship between the chinese and african peoples. they will never succeed in these schemes."

e.w. mwasakafyuka of tanzania also spoke at the meeting. he stated that the tanzanian government policy on rhodesia was to support the people of zimbabwe to secure national independence. he appealed to the countries of asia, africa, latin america and other areas not to endorse the actions of the british government on rhodesia, pointing out that the "proposals for settlement of the independence dispute of rhodesia" were a "cunning criminal act" of the british government, an affront to the peoples of the world in general and to the african people in particular. he denounced the united states for importing chrome from rhodesia, noting that it was a "hostile act" against the african people. he demanded that the united states carry out the u.n. resolution on sanctions against rhodesia and stop the act immediately.

at the meeting on march 8, the representatives of sierra leone and trinidad and tobago in their speeches rejected the so-called proposals for settlement of the question of rhodesia concocted by the british government and the smith racist regime. they also demanded that sanctions against the smith regime be strengthened.

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

CCP Wusih Municipal Committee Tightly Grasps Line Education for No. 1 and No. 2 Men of Party Organizations

- Promoting implementation in basic-level units of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 13, 1972)

(NCNA Nanking, March 12, 1972) The CCP committee of Wusih municipality, Kiangsu Province, conscientiously grasps line education for the No. 1 and No. 2 men of Party organizations at all levels, effectively raising their consciousness of the line struggle and promoting implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in various basic-level units.

The Wusih municipal committee tightly grasps line education for the No. 1 and No. 2 men because it has been shown the way by an investigation and study of typical cases conducted in T'aihu Fire-Resistant Material Factory and a machine building works.

The principal leading members of T'aihu Fire-Resistant Material Factory perseveringly studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously carried out the struggle between the two lines and united with the cadres and the masses of the factory to go on developing the situation of revolution and production in the whole factory, thereby making this factory an advanced unit of the province and the municipality.

In the other machine building works, because the principal leading members slackened their efforts in study and failed to take a firm hold of

line education, production lagged behind and this works once became a unit with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems.

Through comparison between and an analysis of these two industrial enterprises, the leading members of the municipal committee deeply understood that: In order to make a unit advance continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, effort must be made to raise the consciousness of the leading members, particularly the No. 1 and No. 2 men, in line struggle. Therefore, in the process of line education, it is necessary to grasp education seriously for the No. 1 and No. 2 men.

For the past year and more, the Wusih municipal committee constantly analyzed and studied the ideological trend of the principal leading members of the Party organizations at all levels and educated them in the line in relation to reality. Early last year, through investigation and study, Wusih municipal committee discovered that some leading members of certain units cherished conceit and complacency which hindered implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and which must be overcome immediately. Accordingly, it promptly held a study class of the line education with the struggle against conceit and elimination of complacency as the principal content and organized the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations of various systems (areas) and some basic-level units to take part in study. In the study class, the principal responsible comrades of the municipal committee first made self-criticism on the problem of self-conceit and complacency and urged the comrades present to make suggestions to the municipal committee and then got together with all comrades to study Chairman Mao's doctrines on combating conceit and complacency and promoting modesty and prudence, to review the bitter lessons in the Party's history of several major defeats in the revolution as a result of self-conceit and to conduct self-education by way of citing examples of conceit, talking about the danger resulting from these examples, eradicating the roots of these examples and combating conceit and complacency, thereby raising the comrades' consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Under the leadership of the leading comrades of the municipal committee, when they returned to their units the No. 1 and No. 2 men of various units also held study classes at all levels to carry out open-door rectification and took the lead in combating conceit and breaking down complacency, thereby helping the Party organizations at all levels cement their revolutionary unity to a greater degree, strengthening the Party's centralized leadership and guaranteeing the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In the course of practice, Wusih municipal committee meets with a great many problems of how to carry out the Party's policies in the course of leadership work. For this reason, it pays constant attention to educating the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels in the line and the policies in connection with the problems met with in the course of carrying out the policies.

In the first half of last year, the municipal committee learned that some units did not carry out the cadre policy very well. It called a symposium of principal responsible persons of Party organizations at all levels on the work on cadres and organized them to study Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers relating to the problem of cadres. This symposium pushed forward the further implementation of the cadre policy in the whole municipality. By the end of last year, 83 percent of the former cadres at department and bureau levels and higher in the municipality were admitted into the leading organizations at various levels; in the outskirts of the city, 98 percent of the former cadres at the commune level or higher were being used and many were assigned to major leadership work. They played the role of the backbone in work.

Immediately after that, the municipal committee also discovered that some units were contented with the admission of some cadres into the leading groups and neglected the elevation of education for the cadres. In view of this problem, the leading members of the municipal committee went deep into the basic level and continued to educate the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels in the Party's policy toward cadres, thereby enabling the Party organizations at all levels to gain more all-round understanding of Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to take good care of cadres," they actively led the broad masses of cadres to read books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in the course of the three major revolutionary struggles and to criticize revisionism, rectify their style of work and raise their consciousness of the line struggle and of continuing revolution in connection with realities, thereby fully bringing the cadres into play as the backbone.

Last year, thank to the efforts of Wusih municipal committee in conducting line education perseveringly for the No. 1 and No. 2 men of the Party organizations at all levels, line education was carried out briskly in various units in the municipality, giving a great impetus to the development of revolution and production. Since the beginning of this year, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," and on the basis of seriously summing up the experience of last year, the municipal committee has held cadres' study classes to go on conducting line education penetratingly for Party organizations at all levels. They are determined to grasp this link constantly in the new year to come, so as to push forward the various branches of work in the municipality and to win still greater victories.

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Carry Out Living Education in Line for the Cadres in Relation To the Realities

- CCP Shunyi hsien committee holds study classes for rural Party branch members to heighten consciousness of the broad masses of basic-level cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 12, 1972)

(NCNA March 11, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line" within the Party, CCP Shunyi hsien committee of Peking municipality last year held four study classes for members of rural Party branches to carry out living education in line for the basic-level cadres in relation to the realities, heightening the consciousness of the broad masses of basic-level cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and further developing the role of Party branches as fighting fortresses.

Most of the rural Party branch members who attended the study classes had a history of blood and tears, and quite a few of them had glorious revolutionary experiences. After liberation, they continued to make revolution without stopping their advance, and joined the broad masses together to take part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. With a view to enabling them to heighten their consciousness and to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a better way, the study classes organized everyone to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theses concerning classes, class struggle, and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carried out activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking of present happiness, thus enabling everyone to receive profound class education and education in revolutionary traditions.

A deputy secretary of Pailou brigade Party branch of Lisui commune was in disagreement with another deputy secretary over a number of questions not of nature of principle, which nevertheless adversely affected the brigade's revolution and production. In the study class, he recalled the past situation in which the poor and lower-middle peasants united together and helped one another in the old society in their struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. This heightened his consciousness and enabled him to realize that success in getting "members of the squad" of the Party branch united together was a major question in relation to the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the implement .ion of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress. After returning to his village, he took the initiative to visit that deputy secretary and have a chat, enabling both of them to remove misunderstandings and strengthen unity, and enabling the Party organization to lead Party membe.s more effectively and the masses to grasp revolution and promote production so as to seize one victory after another.

Comrades who attended the study class also penetratingly unfolded revolutionary criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i

type in relation to the reality of their own brigades, further distinguished between what was Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and what was the anti-Marxist and anti-Leninist line and policy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thus enabling Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy to be thoroughly implemented.

Over the past few years, the Party branch of Fuhsin brigade of Ch'eng-kuan commune has been quite conscientious in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and the situation of its revolution and production has been getting better and better. Through study, criticism and repudiation, comrades of this brigade who attended the study classes were able to further draw a clear line of demarcation between making distribution according to labor done and letting workpoints take command, and draw a line of demarcation between necessary reward and material incentive. After returning to the brigade, they further implemented the Party's principle of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" as well as the Party's policy concerning pig breeding, thus fully arousing various active factors and developing the very fine situation in revolution and production.

In the past, most of the labor force of Chiaokochuang brigade of Shaling commune left the brigade for other places to engage in sideline occupations, which affected agricultural production, as a result of the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "letting money take command" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In 1970, after the criticism and repudiation of this capitalist tendency, the leading comrades stopped all sideline occupations, resulting in a reducation in income and affecting the further development of agricultural production. Through study, members of the Party branch of this brigade realized that only by thoroughly implementing the guideline of "taking grain as the key link and making an all-round development" and energetically developing grain production and appropriately running sideline occupations in order to develop multiple undertakings could they develop the collective economy and consolidate the socialist positions in the rural areas. They correctly adjusted the relationship between farming and sideline production. In 1971, this brigade began to advance along the orientation of taking farming as the major effort and carrying on multiple undertakings.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We must conscientiously sum up experience." At the study class, all recalled this brigade's practice in the three revolutionary movements, and summed up experience in the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines. They realized more profoundly that the Party's basic line during the entire historic stage of socialism was a beacon light to illuminate the road of various undertakings, and they should not separate from it for a moment.

The secretary of the Party branch of Loutai brigade of Tienchu commune gained further understanding of the laws of class struggle in the socialist historic stage from the fact that a small handful of class enemies rushed out to try to reverse the verdicts on themselves when he was penetratingly exposing and criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary acts

committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. After returning to his village, he organized members of the Party branch to carry out analysis and study, roused the masses to criticize relentlessly the class enemy's conspiracies. Now the situation of revolution and production in the whole brigade is very fine.

Comrades of the Party branch of Chouchuang brigade of Shaling commune who attended the study classes have placed emphasis on the summing up of experience in correctly distinguishing and handling the contradictions between ourselves and the class enemies as well as the people's internal contradictions so as to guide the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement. As a result, they correctly distinguished and handled the two different kinds of contradictions, rallied 95 percent of the cadres and masses to wage struggle jointly against the enemy, and effectively pushed forward the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement.

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CADRE POLICY

CCP Committee of Hsianghsiang Hsien, Hunan, Conscientiously Implements Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 13, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha, March 12, 1972) The CCP committee of Hsianghsiang hsien, Hunan Province, conscientiously implements the Party's policy of uniting with, educating and remolding the intellectuals and actively brings the role of the agricultural, scientific and technical personnel into full play. Now, most of the 119 agricultural, scientific and technical workers who graduated from universities and institutes of higher learning have gone to the first line of agricultural production, where they integrate themselves with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members and are contributing toward the development of agricultural production.

To bring the role of agricultural, scientific and technical workers into full play, the CCP Hsianghsiang hsien committee has guided many communes and brigades of the hsien to set up scientific experimental groups and taught the leading cadres at all levels and the masses to support and help the agricultural and technical workers in carrying out experiments in scientific farming. Meanwhile, it has promoted a group of technical workers who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and who have raised their consciousness of the line struggle within a short time, and charged them with the task of leading the agro-technical departments at the hsien, ch'ü and commune levels.

In view of the incorrect ideas shown initially among the agricultural, scientific and technical personnel on the road of progress, Hsianghsiang hsien committee promptly educated them in ideology and political line and led them in conscientiously reading books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and continuously remolding their world outlook, so as to enable them to play a better role in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The hsien station of farming, forestry and livestock breeding has a technician who graduated from a veterinary school. Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he once sought personal fame and gain and lost his bearings. During the period of the great cultural revolution, the hsien committee and the leadership of the agricultural department educated him many times in ideology and political line and got together with him to criticize relentlessly Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "vocational work in command" and "technique comes first," thereby raising his ideological consciousness. After that, he worked actively for the revolution. In the past three years, he cured more than 650 pigs and 210 head of cattle for the communes and its brigades. For that he was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

A technician of the hsien agricultural and scientific office got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic-level cadres to study and draw up a series of technical measures for preventing paddy rot. A few varieties of paddy of a fine strain were cultivated. After achieving some success, he became complacent. Upon discovering this, a leading member of the hsien committee had friendly chats with him and helped him understand the danger brought by conceit and complacency and raised his consciousness of continuing the revolution. Eventually, this technician went on making new contributions in agricultural and scientific experiments.

Hsianghsiang hsien committee pays very close attention to promptly summing up and popularizing the achievements made by the agricultural and technical workers in scientific research.

Tsungch'iaotsui production team, Tinan brigade, Chinsou commune, is situated in a remote mountain area where the mountains are high, the land is sterile, most of the fields are cold and waterlogged and grain output is very low. In 1970, the hsien committee sent an agricultural technician to work in this production team. This technician got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to grasp class struggle tightly. Meanwhile, they vigorously conducted scientific farming, dug canals to drain the fields, applied more fertilizer with high thermal efficiency, grew paddy by the method of transplanting seedlings with soil attached to the root, popularized new varieties and carried out rational irrigation. As a result,this production team won the battle of emancipation in that year and its grain output rose from 700 catties per mow in the preceding year to more than 1,100 catties, furnishing experience of reaping a high yield on high mountains where most of the fields were cold and waterlogged and sunlight was scarce. Later, the hsien committee called an on-the-spot meeting there to sum up and popularize this experience.

After many years' strenuous effort, a technical cadre of the agricultural and scientific station in Ch'itzu ch'U cultivated 23 varieties of paddy. The hsien committee sent some people to this station many times to evaluate the achievements and sum up experience and held a training class to popularize the fine paddy strains cultivated by this technical cadre.

Another agro-technical cadre had learned the experience of another locality and experimented on the use of microorganisms in making chemical fertilizer. His first few experiments ended in failure and he lost confidence. Upon learning this matter, the responsible comrades of the hsien committee came personally to help him sum up his experience and ana' ze the causes of failure and encouraged him to go on making experiments. Eventually, he successfully trial-produced many kinds of chemical fertilizer. His experience was popularized throughout the hsien. Subsequently, more than 50 small factories and workshops for making microorgani fertilizer were set up in various communes and brigades. Last year, this kind of local-made chemical fertilizer was used on more than 100,000 mow of farmland in the hsien. This played a positive role in increasing grain output.

Thanks to the firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals by the CCP Hsianghsiang hsien committee, the agricultural, scientific and technical workers of the whole hsien now maintain a very high enthusiasm in socialism. Besides conscientiously conducting scientific experiments, they set up agro-technical evening schools in some communes and brigades for training agricultural and technical workers. This promoted the continuous elevation of the level of scientific farming in the whole hsien.

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REVOLUTIONARY CRITICISM AND REPUDIATION

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Should Be Carried Out Regularly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "They should also criticize the bourgeoisie," we have launched a serious revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation drive in the whole school, raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the teachers and students, stepped up the tempo of struggle-criticism-transformation in our school and enabled a new change to take place in its physiognomy.

How could the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation be carried out in a penetrating and sustained manner?

Continue To Raise Understanding of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

At one time some of the people felt that as our school was newly established, the transfer of teachers here was made after the "purification of the Party ranks," the students were mostly children of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, and the courses given were all revolutionary ones, there should be nothing for criticism or repudiation. Because of that, the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation was for a time neglected.

Facts have provided us with a very good lesson. In the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, many startling facts of class struggle, particularly those from the struggle for young people between the class enemies and ourselves in the ideological sphere as well as some existing problems of the revolution in education were uncovered, and they enabled everybody to realize that "it is not that there is nothing worth criticizing, but that there are still many things that need criticizing."

Only by grasping revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation well could we draw a line of distinction between the two lines in education, eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, and implement correctly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We all improved our knowledge and actively threw ourselves into the battle of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

However, when some achievements were scored in work at the school, the thought of "now that revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is over we can catch our breath" again emerged from among some of the people, and they felt that "there is nothing new to criticize any more." Once the mentality of "catching breath" gained ground, work at the school was affected. Upon discovering this problem, we organized the teachers and students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and with reference to reality, vigorously criticized the "theory of the dying out of class

struggle" of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, which enabled everybody to realize that class struggle would be protracted and complex, and as long as class and class struggle existed, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation could never stop.

Development of Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Should Be Closely Linked with Reality

At one time we discovered that some of the present classes and grades were also conducting revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, but the result obtained was very slight. What was the cause of that? By means of an investigation, it was discovered that as a matter of fact their mass criticism and repudiation consisted only of extensive discussions without being linked up with reality, and consequently they failed to have a target to aim at. Yet in some of the classes and grades it was carried out better. For example, one of the classes used to be very poor in organization and discipline and was seriously affected by anarchism. In light of this problem, they developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation which enabled everybody to realize the importance of abiding by revolutionary discipline, and by rising up consciously to do battle against non-organizational and non-disciplinary actions, very rapidly brought about a change in the physiognomy of the class.

From practice, we have deeply realized that in this school the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is very intense, and the influence of bourgeois habits and revisionist education and ideology is very deep. Only by constantly launching revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation could the various shapes and forms of bourgeois ideology be eliminated and an impetus be given to the penetrating development of the revolution in education. At one time the revolution in education in our school was unable to develop swiftly, and one of the important reasons was because the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation here was not properly carried out, and some of the teachers and students were unable to distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the revisionist line in education, and in particular, after the criticism of the revisionist "place intellectual education first" and "place grades in command," some of the people were affected by such wrong ideas as "to be a teacher is a misfortune" and "to study is useless." Some of the teachers were afraid to teach cultural and scientific knowledge and dared not conduct necessary exams. Some of the students also failed to study cultural knowledge seriously. These problems should be solved by means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, for only in that way could Chairman Mao's educational policy and the "May 7" directive be implemented in an over-all manner.

- The propaganda team of workers and the revolutionary committee of Chuchou Municipal No. 7 Middle School, Hunan Province

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CLASS EDUCATION

Class Struggle As the Main Subject Should Be Maintained

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1972)

Chairman Mao has said to the young people, "Class struggle is the main subject you must learn." In compliance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, we have for more than three years paid attention to carrying out education in class struggle and line struggle on the students, maintained criticism of the bourgeoisie, and step by step raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the students.

Basic Line for Training Successors To the Revolution

In the initial period of resuming classes and making revolution, we erroneously believed that the urgent task of the moment at the school was to give cultural lessons well, and neglected the main subject of class struggle. Consequently, ideological problems of the students could not be solved, cultural lessons also were not taught and learned well, and some of the students, under the seduction of the class enemies, even took the wrong road. We studied seriously Chairman Mao's teaching as well as the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism. We realized that the school must maintain taking class struggle as the main subject, for that was a necessity determined by class struggle during the historical period of socialism.

Class and class struggle exist in socialist society and so does the danger of capitalist restoration. The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, but class struggle and line struggle are by no means over, and they are still being carried on in various forms. We maintain placing proletarian politics in command over all work at the school and place Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over cultural lessons. The class enemies often say, "Politics or no politics, the important thing is to learn some skill." They endeavor to continue to use feudal, bourgeois, and revisionist things to corrupt the young people. We criticize "the theory of going to school in order to become a bureaucrat," and educate the students to study for the revolution. The class enemies, on the other hand, disseminate anarchism and such things as "study is useless." In a word, if the class enemies do not interfere and carry out sabotage from the extreme "Left," they would do so from the Right.

During the period of socialism the class struggle is bound to be complex, and at times may even be very violent. We young people, born in the new society and growing up under the red flag, lack tempering in class struggle. The class enemies take advantage of just such a weak spot and use every means to corrupt the young people. Many living facts have

enabled us to realize profoundly that in order to place education at the service of proletarian politics and to train the younger generations into workers with socialist awareness and culture, we must strengthen education in class struggle and line struggle on these young people and arm their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Although letting the young people master cultural and scientific knowledge well is important, what should be more important is to continue and carry out education in class struggle and line struggle on them and step by step raise their ideological awareness. Political education is the key link, once this key link is properly grasped, not only would it not interfere with the students' study of cultural and scientific knowledge, but it could further provoke their activism and initiative for mastering cultural and scientific knowledge successfully for the revolution.

To Carry Out Education in Class Struggle, Theory and Practice Must Be Closely Linked Together

Before the great cultural revolution, new students upon entering the middle school attached to the former Kirin Normal University (the former No. 66 Middle School), were organized by the school to visit the "Impressive ocean of knowledge" that was the library, and the "Hall of Fame" with its trophies, pennants and citations, and they were introduced to the stories of graduates from successive terms who went to important universities. The students were indoctrinated with the bourgeois ideas of "intellectual education first," personal triumphs, and making a name and establishing a position for themselves. At present, upon the arrival of the students at the school, we would first invite veteran workers and old peasants to make remember-hardships-and-count-blessing reports to them, organize them to visit the exhibition room on class education, tell them about the history of the struggle between the two lines in the school, guide them in developing the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, and link up class education with line education. This method has now become a system, and new students upon entering the school must attend this lesson which enables them to understand correctly the political orientation of studying for the revolution.

The young people have never suffered class oppression under the former society, so it is extremely necessary to enable them by means of studying the history of class struggle to learn about the past. At the same time, it is also necessary to draw their participation in political movements for tempering in actual class struggle and line struggle, and strengthen their power of withstanding the corrosion of bourgeois ideology. Great teacher Lenin taught us, "If study, education and training are confined within a school and are alienated from ebullient, real life, then we would have no faith in such a form of education."

At one time, because the influence of revisionist education and ideology had not yet been eliminated, some of the comrades erroneously thought that only studying in classroom could be considered class attendance, and participation in political movements could not be regarded as class attendance. By means of study and discussions, everybody realized that in

order to enable the students to truly strengthen their concept of class struggle and line struggle, it would be necessary to provide them with an opportunity to take part in the practice of class struggle and line struggle during the school term. Because of that, we changed the method of the past of whenever a political movement was carried out by the teachers and staff members, the students would attend school only in the morning but were given leave in the afternoon and barred from the movement. During the development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, we actively mobilized the students to participate, and in close association with the ideology of the students, launched a struggle between attack and counter-attack and between corruption and anti-corruption in the ideological sphere. By means of this struggle, a small handful of class enemies guilty of the crime of inciting the young people were dragged out, which enabled some of the students who had been corrupted by the class enemies to be touched to the soul, and their political and ideological awareness was raised. The broad masses of students also gained a lively education in class struggle and line struggle.

We also systematically organize the students to maintain contact with society and make use of the socialist classroom for their lesson in class struggle well. The time for students to be out of the school should not be excessive and suitable arrangements should be made to link up teaching as much as possible with work.

For example, in conjunction with learning socialist cultural lessons well, we organize the students to visit units where the class struggle is more complex or where the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement is better carried out, to carry out investigations on the condition of the class struggle. In study and work and study and farming, we properly organize the students to investigate the condition of class struggle and line struggle in factories and in the countryside. Making use of their spare time after classes, we organize them to take part in neighborhood class struggle, to investigate the criminal histories and current activities of the five elements of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, evil elements and rightists, and to strengthen the supervision and reform of these class enemies.

Students taking part in the practice of the class struggle have acquired a great deal of perceptual knowledge. In order to help them raise their perceptual knowledge into theoretical knowledge and understand better the law governing class struggle during the socialist period, we conscientiously attend our lessons well, organized the students to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on class and class struggle, direct them to study and read conscientiously, and unfold a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation together with them. In carrying out the in-depth education in ideology and political line, the keypoint of instruction of political lessons was lectures on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, the criticism and repudiation of the opportunist lines and policies of Ch'en T'u-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of swindlers and the linking up of the history of the struggle with actual

struggle, which enabled the students to understand more profoundly this teaching of Chairman Mao, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

Persevere in Criticizing and Repudiating the Bourgeoisie and Enable the Education in Class Struggle To Be Normalized

In all the activities of the school, the students devoted most of their time to cultural lessons which played the part of subconsciously transforming the ideology of the students. If the teaching of cultural lessons were not used for transforming the ideology of the students with proletarian world outlook, then it would be used to corrode the souls of the students with bourgeois world outlook. Because of that, they must maintain placing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cultural lessons, for only in that way could the education in class struggle and line struggle be normalized.

In the teaching of cultural lessons, we have mainly criticized and repudiated the bourgeoisie when carrying out education in class struggle and line struggle on the students. Although cultural courses in a middle school are more diversified, nevertheless the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold the ideology of students is a common task in the teaching of various courses. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "In class struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history," we have in the teaching of history classes criticized and repudiated the idealist historical concept of the bourgeoisie, the "theory of class reconciliation" and the "policy of making concession," and educated the students to use the concept of class and class struggle for the observation of history.

In the language course, in conjunction with "repudiate revisionism and rectification," we used the two revolutionary songs "The Internationale" and "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" as teaching material, organized basic teaching, set a demand on the students to be able to sing, to discuss and to practice actively. At the same time we provided comprehensive guidance to the students to use the thought and concept behind the words of the two revolutionary songs for writing articles and for criticizing and repudiating such idealist concepts as "heroes are the makers of history" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. In that way, the students are not only able to raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, but also to master the knowledge of language and writing.

Although the teaching of mathematics, physics and chemistry covers only natural sciences, they are still in the service of socialist politics and economy, and similarly can be linked up with the content of instruction for carrying out ideological education on the students. For example, the teaching of mathematics could be comprehensively linked with the content of academic subjects, by taking the students into the three great revolutionary movements. While learning from the workers and the poor and lower-middle

peasants and criticizing and repudiating together with them at the same time such fallacies as "specialists over everything" and "it takes talent to teach" that had idealist transcendentalism as their theoretical basis, the students are able to learn not only the knowledge of mathematics needed by the three great revolutionary movements, but also understand the fact that the struggle between two world outlooks, also runs through the teaching of mathematics.

- The CCP Committee of the Party Branch of the Ch'angch'un Municipal No. 66 Middle School

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Statement by Spokesman of People's Bank of China Head Office on Illegal Selling of Bank of China and Bank of Communications Stocks by Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

following is the full text of the statement by the spokesman of the people's bank of china head office on the illegal selling of bank of china and bank of communications stocks by the chiang kai-shek clique:

on december 15, 1971 the chiang kai-shek clique formulated a so-called "bank of china organization act" and changed the name of the "bank of china" into the "international commercial bank of china". this is another grave scheme by which the chiang kai-shek clique attempts to steal state property through the tactics of putting up a camouflage.

it is well-known that the bureaucrat-capital of the bank of china and the bank of communications, which were controlled by the chiang kai-shek clique in old china, is sweat and blood of the chinese people extorted by the chiang kai-shek clique over a long period of time. directly after the founding of the people's republic of china, it was confiscated by our government by public proclamation, and this bank, the people's bank of china, was authorized to take it over. all the assets of the branches of those two banks in taiwan province and in foreign countries belong to the head offices of the two banks, and only the people's bank of china and the head offices of the two banks have the right to dispose of them. it is absolutely impermissible for any one by any means to appropriate or sell them illegally.

at present the chiang kai-shek clique is stepping up its scheme of stealing state property. in view of this, this bank hereby declares: any transferring or selling of the assets of the two banks by the chiang kai-shek clique, by whatever means and tactics, is illegal and null and void. this bank and the head offices of the bank of china and bank of communications reserve every right to recover them.

WOMEN CADRES

Northwest China Cotton Mill Trains Women Cadres

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 14, 1972)

women cadres are playing a significant role in revolution and production at the northwest china no. one cotton mill here. there are 110 women leading members at the mill, workshop and team levels. more than 70 per cent of the groups are headed by women.

the mill party and revolutionary committees pay great attention to educating women cadres in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, so as to raise their political consciousness. study classes are run for them from time to time.

many women cadres have studied several books by marx, engels, lenin and chairman mao including "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "materialism and empirio-criticism", "on practice" and "on contradiction". through study and summing up experience, they are able to solve practical problems under the guidance of revolutionary theory and distinguish the marxist-leninist line and policies from anti-marxist-leninist lines and policies of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they have heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

an example is kung huei-wen, party branch secretary of a work team. she traced her neglect of political and ideological work in guiding production to the poisonous influence of the theory of productive forces advocated by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. in order to improve her work, she studied with her comrades chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work" and went among the workers to help them solve problems in revolution and production. thanks to her persuasive political and ideological work, the team became an advanced collective in both revolution and production in shensi province's textile industry.

quality of the cloth produced by the weaving workshop was not satisfactory for one time. li mei-hua, party branch secretary of a team and wang li-chu, the team leader, studied the teaching "the standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." then they carefully tested the looms with the workers and found out that improper management was the cause. they improved the methods of operation and the quality checking regulations. the rate of first grade cloth rose to 97 per cent.

in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, wang chun, member of the mill party committee

and secretary of the party branch of the weaving workshop, made investigations in a team and found that its leaders failed to grasp the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle in the socialist period. she helped the workers study the statement "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles" in the "manifesto of the communist party" and the party's basic line in the historical period of socialism. in study and in the criticism of the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the workers and cadres raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and ferreted out a class enemy. class struggle brought about big changes in revolution and production.

. veteran cadres on the mill party committee help train new women cadres by every possible means. when woman worker chao hsi-fang took up the post as party branch secretary of a team of the spinning workshop, she was inexperienced. secretary of the mill party committee ting lung-hai often went to the team and helped her. chao hsi-fang soon became experienced. she laid stress on revolutionizing the leading body and worked with her comrades to solve many problems. the team improved.

Fisherwoman Becomes Good Cadre

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 13, 1972)

large numbers of chinese working women have matured into fine party and government cadres in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. one such woman nurtured by mao tsetung thought is wen shu-chen, vice-chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee in liaoning province.

she was born in a poor fisherman's family. in the dark old days, both her parents died of illness and starvation so that she had no home. alone, with no relatives to help her, she experienced untold suffering as an orphan and therefore cherishes profound love for the new society because chairman mao and the communist party saved her.

the party central committee and chairman mao in 1958 called on the people of the whole country to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. eighteen-year-old wen shu-chen, like all other fishing commune members, responded enthusiastically. eager to do more for the motherland's socialist construction, she went with three other girls to the commune party committee for permission to go fishing at sea like the men, to do what women were not allowed for thousands of years.

her first sailing happened to be a day of stormy seas. the boat bobbed like a cork. standing on deck, wen shu-chen was seasick. the captain ordered her back to the cabin and rest. lying on her bunk, she thought of the commune party committee's advice: "you must stand all tests of storms and stress and set an

example for the women on the island." she sprang to her feet and said to the girl mates: "we are women of new china. we must face up to all difficulties." the girls were inspired and went up on deck again and stuck to their posts. it was not long before they got their sea-legs.

then another group of girls followed suit. the commune in 1960 decided to give the girls a pair of new motorized boats as an encouragement to their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. the boats were named "march 8" and wen shu-chen was chosen the captain.

she conscientiously studied chairman mao's works, worked hard and asked old fishermen for advice. in a very short time she mastered the necessary skills.

she was once injured on her arm in a fall during a struggle against a storm. but she kept up her spirit. she bore in mind chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." two days later, her arm became badly swollen and the others urged her to go home. she refused, saying: "leave me alone. it's fishing that matters." she stuck it out. commune members praised her, saying: "wen shu-chen is a true iron girl armed with mao tsetung thought."

in 1966 wen shu-chen was elected deputy head of the county, and in 1968 vice-chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee. in 1969 she was elected a delegate to the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

thus honoured, she remains modest and prudent and keeps the fine qualities of the working people. although she is busy, she finds the time to take part in collective productive labour. she immediately boarded a fishing boat after the ninth party congress in 1969 before she went home. she spent more than a whole month at sea with the other girls in one voyage in 1971. every time she went out, she would study chairman mao's works with her mates and exchange notes with them. she takes part in fishing, repairing nets and helps prepare meals in the day and stands watch at night like the others; when there are heavy seas, she helps the helmsman.

strong winds came up one time and tossed the boat about. most of the hands on deck got seasick. as wen shu-chen was going to help the helmsman, a big wave swept off the rear hatch cover and swamped the hatch. it seemed the boat might sink. wen shu-chen reminded the crew of chairman mao's teaching: "what we need is an enthusiastic but calm state of mind and intense but orderly work." all hands on deck fell to and bailed the water out. they fought the storm two days and nights and got back to port safely.

the crew of women say of wen shu-chen: "she is really a good cadre of chairman mao's."

WORKERS' HOUSING

New Life in a Shanghai Workers' Housing Estate

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 14, 1972)

how life goes on today in a shanghai steel workers' housing estate, where 5,000 workers' families live, shows the vitality of socialism in china.

housewives have broader horizons

chairman mao pointed out early in 1949 "unite and take part in production and political activity to improve the ecomomic and political status of women".

greatly inspired, the housewives here no longer confined within the four walls of their homes, are doing their share in building socialism.

the housing estate was built in 1959. later, 900 housewives volunteered to take part in the project to enlarge it. the women also got organized to run processing shops, neighbourhood service stations, nurseries, kindergartens and canteens.

chairman mao's may 7 directive in 1965 gave them fresh strength. led by the estate party committee, woman communist chen ling-ti and 23 other housewives set up a workshop. helped by some modern factories, they quickly learned necessary technical know-how and turned out some 6,000 bushes for a textile mill in the first month, and doubled the output in the second month.

other women followed suit. another group of housewives worked hard for ten months and set up a plant to process quartz glass and glass used in ships and pumps.

there are now more than 700 housewives working in these neighbourhood workshops. total output value in 1971 was 210,000 yuan (rmb). the housewives have not only increased their family income, but also raised their political status. many have proved themselves outstanding in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and become leaders at different posts in the neighbourhood. eleven of the sixteen major leading cadres of this estate are former housewives.

profound class feeling

nearly every one in the estate knows the story of the three brothers, who lost their parents in 1967. the boys were then eight, ten and 13 years old. they lived on government subsidies. in the old society, they would have gone begging or starved to death.

the neighbours did everything to help the boys mature politically. besides, they helped them with cooking, mending and washing. during spring and other festivals, the children received a variety of food, pastry and fruit from their neighbours. last year the oldest one became a worker at a plant where he joined the communist youth league. the second one was enrolled as a boarder at a middle school earlier this year. the youngest is a "little red soldier" at a primary school.

many people around said: "class feeling is deeper than the sea. the three boys owe their happy life to the leadership of the party and chairman mao."

lost watch returned to owner

a primary school pupil named tu pen-ling saw a watch by the roadside on his way home on a january day last year. he picked it up and rushed to the nearby police station asking the policemen to help find the owner. when the owner had his watch back, he wrote a letter of thanks to the pupil. the pupil told the policeman who handed him the letter: "it's chairman mao who has taught me to do so."

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Industry Grows in Northwest China Highland City

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 13, 1972)

more than 300 factories have been built in sining on the chinghai plateau, northwest china, since liberation. they turn out several thousand products, including rolled steel, machine tools, trucks, tractors, electron tubes, chemicals, cotton and woollen fabrics, and medicines.

with a history of over 1,500 years, sining, capital of chinghai province, had no modern factory at the time of liberation in 1949. the only eight small handicraft workshops could hardly keep their production going.

the city set out to build a modern industry after liberation as part of the nation-wide efforts for industrialization under the leadership of the communist party. local industry developed by leaps and bounds in 1958 under the guidance of the party's general line formulated by chairman mao for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. that year saw the addition of more than 1,000 new industrial products such as iron and steel, chemicals, cement and woollen piece-goods.

however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and tried to nip the growing local industry in the bud. they ordered a large number of plants to be closed down.

during the cultural revolution, the revolutionary people of the city condemned the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and his agents. with revolutionary drive, they re-opened the factories already closed and built a number of new ones. one hundred and eighty new factories have gone up since 1966. the city's 1971 gross industrial output trebled that of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

many factories have grown in scale and their equipment has developed from simple to modern machinery, as a result of the efforts made by the workers in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work.

the sining motor vehicle accessories plant, for instance, has grown out of a small factory making kerosene stoves. when the factory received an assignment for some motor vehicle accessories in 1964, the dozens of workers managed to honour the order with a few belt lathes and bench drills and much of bench work. this factory was assigned to make radiators in 1970 when 37 factories, led by the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee, pooled their efforts to make lorries. the workers made 120 sets of dies themselves and succeeded in making a radiator up to standards after 28 trials. then they made special equipment and dies and streamlined the production. the plant is now producing 28 different kinds of motor vehicle parts.

the workers at the chinghai farm machinery plant built an all-hydraulic, silicon-controlled three-ton electric arc furnace, all on their own. in this spirit of self-reliance, they made 220 pieces of heavy machinery and installed 270 large machines last year. all this has helped speed up the construction of the plant.

the party organizations at various levels in the city's industrial departments have implemented the policy of developing large, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously. big factories have organized workers' wives to run small factories that use discarded equipment and waste material to make accessories for the big factories.

the chinghai mining equipment plant now gets its supply of springs for mechanical loaders from a small factory run by workers' wives. the small factory turns out more than 250 specifications of springs to meet the city's needs for making and repairing machine tools, trucks and tractors.

there are 66 such factories in sining, which make up an important part of the city's industrial set-up.

Small South China City Prospers

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 14, 1972)

yangshuo, a county seat over 1,400 years old in the northern part of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, is developing local industry along the li river that the city overlooks.

the city did not even have a single smithy under reactionary kuomintang rule. all it possessed was two or three workshops making wine and pressing oil. after liberation, particularly during the big leap forward year of 1958 and the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of yangshuo gave play to the spirit of self-reliance in line with chairman mao's general line for building socialism. they set up more than a score of industrial enterprises including a farm machine building and repair plant, a non-ferrous metal mine, an automated sugar refinery, a plant producing

rice transplanters, a pesticide factory, a chemical works, a prefabricated parts works and a printing press. they produce diesel engines, machine tools, power generators, water turbine pumps, rice mills, multi-purpose crushers and many other goods to meet the needs of the county and other areas.

the growth of local industry has speeded farm mechanization in the county. every production team of the 10 communes now use threshers, rice transplanters and other semi-mechanized implements as well as machinery to process farm produce and sideline products. there are 390 pumping stations and hydro-electric power stations and 2,450 small and big water control works. this has turned 80 per cent of the county's farmland into fields that give normal yields despite drought or excessive rains. as a result, the county has reaped good harvests for years running and achieved an all-round development in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production.

municipal construction has also developed greatly. the floor space of new and reconstructed housing is several times the figure for the early years after liberation. there are now bus stations, restaurants, cinemas, hospitals and a big department store. before liberation, all the villas in the scenic spots along the li river were owned by landlords and bureaucrats. today a park has been laid out in a scenic area with decorative towers and pavilions and 33,000 trees and flowering plants. a 1,000-metre-long drive paved with locally-quarried coloured marble adds to the beauty.

PORCELAIN PRODUCTION

Chingtehchen--China's Famous Porcelain City

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Mar. 13, 1972)

the well-known porcelain producer of chingtehchen has been rejuvenated by the great proletarian cultural revolution. its products, more varied and of better quality, are available throughout the country and in over 60 other countries and regions.

chingtehchen in kiangsi province began to produce large amounts of porcelain in the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.) and became china's best-known producer between the 16th and 18th century. but production was held back later because of exploitation by china's reactionary rulers and imperialist aggression and plunder. after liberation, production was restored and expanded under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party.

there are now 19 big plants and some urban commune-run plants with a total of more than 30,000 potters. the chienkuo plant is several hundred years old. its equipment was poor and production remained low. now big buildings have gone up and its 1971 production was equal to a quarter of that of the whole city in 1949.

scattered individual production ended after liberation. an overall plan was worked out for the city's more than 20 porcelain plants to specialize in traditional products, daily utensils or handicraft art. efforts have also been made in recent years to develop porcelain for use in architecture, the textile industry and hygiene and medical work and porcelain resistant to acid, heat or pressure.

the chingtehchen workers have developed their technology and art, and raised the level of production, blazing a new trail for the pottery and porcelain production to grow with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the workers and artists follow chairman mao's teachings "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new", and they discard the dross and select the essentials from traditional works. they have persisted in practice and learning from the masses. they visit other places often and study other arts, drawing useful knowledge from new year pictures, oil paintings and water-colours to improve designing, glazing and sculpture in their own work. the famous chingtehchen porcelain now comes in some one hundred glazes. new designs and pictures came to 3,000 in 1971.

many valuable traditional coloured glazes were lost as a result of the negligence by reactionary rulers. these were restored after liberation under the leadership of the party and people's government. in addition, the workers added 53 new ones. in the past, the ingredients of coloured glazes came from natural materials, which were so varied in composition that it was difficult to control the firing temperature. hence only a small part of the output was up to standard. the workers of new china have succeeded in extracting various ingredients for coloured glazes with scientific methods and preparing formulae. they now control the firing temperature with metres. as a result, about 90 per cent of the glazes are up to standards, and in some cases the rate is 100 per cent.

the workers now decorate porcelain vessels for daily use with a palette of coloured glazes that meets the aesthetic taste of the workers, peasants and soldiers, instead of the ruling classes as before.

porcelain sculptors in chingtehchen city are making figures imbued with contemporary spirit by traditional techniques. a big artistic work "flowers of the motherland" shows the younger generation in china maturing under the nurture of mao tsetung thought. the work combines lacquer, wood, ivory and stone carving with porcelain sculpture. the creation has greatly developed the city's porcelain sculpture.

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

spring afforestation is in full swing in southern china. eight hundred and eighty thousand hectares have been afforested in nine provinces and municipalities and one autonomous region including kwangtung, kwangsi, fukien, hunan, hupeh, kiangsi and shanghai. this is in addition to one thousand million trees planted around houses and along roads and streams. newly added sapling nurseries cover over 11,000 hectares.

this marked progress is due mainly to strengthened leadership over the work by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. the cadres and commune members in many places started planting trees immediately after the spring festival. by the end of february, fukien province fulfilled 88 per cent of its 1972 afforestation target by planting trees on 300,000 hectares this spring. hunan and shanghai completed two-thirds of their 1972 targets.

efforts have been made to increase the survival rate of saplings. many communes and production brigades in chunan county, chekiang province, have set up special teams to take care of forests. efforts over the past five years have brought the county 146,000 hectares of forests, including timber and tea oil trees, as well as 1.8 million hectares of sapling nurseries. chienchiang county in hupeh province has raised the survival rate of new trees to 95 per cent by mobilizing the masses to protect the forests.

preparations are now underway throughout northern china for a similar mass campaign. some places have already begun planting trees.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Joint Communique on Agreement between People's Republic of China and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Exchange of Ambassadors

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china chiao kuan-hua and british charge d'affaires to the people's republic of china j.m. addis, duly authorized by their respective governments, held negotiations and on march 13, 1972 reached an agreement on the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries. following is the full text of the joint communique on the agreement between the people's republic of china and the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland on an exchange of ambassadors:

1. both confirming the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united kingdom have decided to raise the level of their respective diplomatic representatives in each other's capitals from charges d'affaires to ambassadors as from march 13, 1972.

2. the government of the united kingdom, acknowledging the position of the chinese government that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china, have decided to remove their official representation in taiwan on march 13, 1972.

3. the government of the united kingdom recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the government of the people's republic of china appreciate the above stand of the government of the united kingdom.

(signed) chiao kuan-hua
representative of the government of the people's republic of china, vice-minister of foreign affairs

(signed) j.m. addis
representative of the government of the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland, charge d'affaires to the people's republic of china

peking, march 13, 1972

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Professor Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

chilean professor anedal faundez latham, doctor of gynecology and obstetrics, left here by train yesterday for a visit to nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before leaving for home.

he was seen off at the railway station by representatives of the chinese medical association and medical circles in the chinese capital, including kao chin-o, chen shih, wang ta-wan and chang ching-lien.

also present at the station were charge d'affaires ad interim sergio silva p., and cultural counsellor gonzalo rojas p., of the chilean embassy in peking.

professor anedal faundez latham arrived in peking on march 6 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. he was the guest of honour at a dinner given by hsieh hua, leading member of the association. during his stay in peking, professor anedal faundez latham visited a hospital, a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back to Peking from Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air yesterday after signing the trade protocol for 1972 between china and cuba and paying a friendly visit to cuba.

the delegation was met at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including tu yung-hsi, wu fan-wu, peng chin-po and chang hsing-chiao.

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, and angel rodriguez morales, commercial attache of the cuban embassy, were present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Li Hsien-nien, Li Chiang, Chiao Kuan-hua and Huang Tso-chen Visit Danish Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and huang tso-chen, secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, visited the danish industrial exhibition this afternoon in the company of holger hansen, deputy leader of the exhibition group, and j. stenbaek hansen, danish ambassador to china.

among those visiting the exhibition were leading members of chinese organizations concerned kuo chin-tung, li chuan, ling ching, wang tung, chu chuan-hsien, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

during their visit, li hsien-nien and others had friendly conversations with holger hansen and j. stenbaek hansen.

Film Reception on Occasion of Danish Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a film reception this evening on the occasion of the danish industrial exhibition being held in peking. the colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" was shown.

attending the reception were holger hansen, deputy leader, and other members, of the danish industrial exhibition group, and a diplomatic official of the danish embassy in peking.

attending were leading members of departments concerned of the host organizations, including ting hsueh-sung, li chuan and hsieh chi-mei.

CHINA AND FINLAND -

Finnish Doctor Leaves Peking for Southern Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

finnish doctor t. tuukkainin left here by air today for a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned han kuang-yeh and lo chien-shuang.

during his stay in peking, dr. t. tuukkainin visited a factory, a hospital and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Youth Activists Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

a twentyfour-member delegation of youth activists of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by yoshiharu kadowaki arrived here by air from kwangchow yesterday.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang yu, li fu-teh and tai chih-chao and representatives of youth in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese First Ambassador to Lebanon Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

hsu ming, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of lebanon, left peking by air today for his post.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Premier Reaffirms Stand on Malacca Straits

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

malaysia would adhere to her stand on the status of the straits of malacca, malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak told the press yesterday, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

razak stressed that it was up to malaysia and indonesia to decide whether or not the narraw waterway should be "internationalized" and other nations should not interfere in it.

on march 6, a spokesman of the malaysian foreign ministry issued a press statement on the attemot of the soviet government to "internationalize" the straits of malacca in collusion with the reactionary sato government of japan. he reiterated that the straits of malacca is not international waters and that malaysia will oppose any attempt to "internationalize" it.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Stories of Close Friendship between Chinese and Korean People

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 13, 1972)

the chinese and korean people who live on either side of the yalu river help and care for each other like brothers and have fought in close unity. many events show the profound friendship between them.

during a sudden storm on the afternoon of december 3, 1971, a motor boat of the korean democratic people's republic sailing the yalu river spotted a small chinese vessel floundering in the rolling waves. seeing the vessel was in danger, korean captain li baik il ordered his crew to steam ahead at full speed and rescue the vessel some 1,500 metres away.

on the chinese vessel were piao heng-shun and chu chang-shun, staff members of rural credit co-operatives in the hsialuho people's commune in kuantien county, liaoning province. braving lashing wind and waves, captain li baik il stood on deck to direct the rescue. the two chinese comrades embraced the korean comrades when they boarded the motor boat with their help.

the korean comrades took the two men to their cabins to rest and change their clothes. when they learned that the two chinese comrades were bound for the luchiang

production brigade, they swung their boat round to take them there. piao heng-shun and chu chang-shun tried to refuse, but the korean comrades said: "our two countries are close brothers. your work is our work." they sailed downstream for miles to take the two to the production brigade before resuming their journey upstream.

young korean worker choi kwang ho of a korean geological prospecting team was rowing a boat laden with firewood on the yalu river on the snowy evening of december 9, 1971, when the wind rose and swept water into the boat. as the boat was sinking, chang hsiao-chien, a chinese commune member, and chin chun-shan, a school teacher, caught sight of it.

they rushed to the river bank, got a boat and rowed it toward the korean comrade. their boat tossed violently in the raging waves and ice floes. their eagerness to save the korean comrade made them forget their own safety. as they were drawing near choi kwang ho, a huge wave and a floe suddenly struck their boat which narrowly escaped being turned over. by hard efforts, they approached and without taking off his cotton-padded coat, chang hsiao-chien jumped onto the boat where the korean comrade was standing waist-deep in the water and shivering with cold, and rescued him.

they took him to chin chun-shan's home where the family treated him like a relative, giving him a change of clothing and massage to warm him up. nearby commune members and the chinese people's liberation army men came to see the korean comrade and offer help.

the commune members and the p.l.a. men salvaged the korean boat and carefully mended the leaks. they sent comrade choi kwang ho home next morning. on parting, the comrades of both countries cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation"

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Skaters in North Europe

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Mar. 11, 1972)

the chinese skating team to the world skating championships visited norway and sweden last month to promote friendship with the peoples of north europe and learn from north european sportsmen. during their visits, the chinese skaters were warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the people of the two countries and were deeply impressed by their cordial friendship towards the chinese people.

in the homeland of skaters

in norway, the homeland of skaters, skating is traditionally a popular sport. most of the population, young and old alike, are fond of ice sports, and norwegian skaters have won more than 30 world championships in all-round speed-skating.

norwegian sportsmen are greatly interested in the development of ice sports in china and the growth of chinese skaters. sverre farstad, a veteran world speed-skating champion, made a special trip to stroemen to watch a friendly competition between chinese and norwegian skaters. when he found that the chinese guests were not familiar with the ice conditions of the rink, he advised them not to race with long strokes. as the ice was not slippery enough, he said, speed could only be gained by more frequent striking.

many norwegian coaches and sportsmen have shown similiar solicitude towards the chinese skaters. at the rink, they carefully watched the movements of the chinese skaters and whenever they found any technical weakness they offered their expert advice for improvements.

they often chatted cordially with the chinese guests, dwelling on the friendship between the norwegian and chinese peoples and exchanged experience with the chinese skaters. with great enthusiasm, they told their chinese guests who they themselves were trained in the skill, and at times in the absence of an interpreter, gesticulated, made illustrations or demonstrated. such solicitous care was given everywhere during the stay of the chinese team in norway.

unforgettable friendship

it was the first time that members of the chinese skating team visited norway, but they were no strangers to norwegian sportsmen and spectators. upon meeting the leader of the chinese team, per ivar moe, men's world all-round speed-skating champion for 1965, inquired about and sent his regards to a number of veteran chinese skaters. when the chinese skating team arrived at holmstrand, chairman of the local sports association haakestad warmly entertained the chinese guests who came to his hometown for the first time to take part in a friendly competition, and invited them to dinner at his home that evening.

the activities of the chinese skating team were prominently covered by local newspapers during its visit in eskilstuna, sweden. a disabled veteran worker called on the chinese sportsmen at their hotel in his wheel chair, and presented gifts to each of them and a poem he had composed about his deep feeling and profound friendship towards the chinese people. once when the chinese skaters were waiting for a taxi outside the ice stadium, a worker drove them back to their hotel in his car. during their visit in vaesteraas, sweden, the members of the chinese women's skating team were daily driven by the leading member of the local sports association and coaches in their own cars. when the chinese guests planned to leave the city for eskilstuna by train, their hosts insisted on driving them there in their cars. in eskilstuna, many people warmly greeted the chinese with "china, mao tsetung". spectators at the stadium also shouted "china, mao tsetung" to cheer the chinese skaters. such warmth and profound friendship cemented closer ties between the two peoples. a swedish friend told the chinese skaters: "we welcome you not because of achievements you may make, but because you are the most welcome guests."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Protocol of 14th Session of Sino-Romanian Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

a protocol of the 14th session of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation was signed here today.

vice-premier of the chinese state council li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. he met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all comrades on the romanian scientific and technical delegation who attended the session.

hsu chin-chiang, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries and head of the chinese group of the sino-romanian joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation, and gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology and head of the romanian group of the joint commission, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including chung yu-yi, chang yun-chih, kan ning, wang ming-hsiu, chang chi, li meng and yu chin-chi.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Romanian Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the romanian scientific and technical delegation led by gheorghe pacoste, vice-minister of mining, petroleum and geology and head of the romanian group of the romanian-chinese joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned hsu chin-chiang, sun hsiao-feng, chung yu-yi and yu chan, and all members of the chinese group of the joint commission.

Romanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

the romanian government economic delegation left here for hanoi by air this morning after stopping over at peking on its way to the democratic republic of viet nam for a visit. the delegation is led by gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, wang ming-hsiu and chang chuan-chung.

also present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the romanian and d.r.v.n. embassies.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in Romania Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Ice Hockey Team

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 14, 1972)

hua kuang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese ice hockey team to romania.

present at the reception were nicolae bozdog, president of the ice hockey association of romania and minister of commerce, marin birjega, vice-president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, as well as other responsible members concerned, ice hockey coaches and sportsmen.

all members of the chinese ice hockey team with liu ning as its head and wang shao-chiu and tao yu-shan as its deputy heads attended the reception.

during the reception, the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the friendship between the two peoples and sportsmen of china and romania. they also sang chinese and romanian songs.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister of Planning Receives Chinese Engineering, Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Mar. 12, 1972)

major abu el gassim hashim, member of the political bureau of the sudanese socialist union and minister of planning, received in the ministry today the first batch of chinese engineering and technical personnel who had arrived here on march 9.

the chinese personnel will help in the construction of the wadmedani-gadaref highway in accordance with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of the sudan signed in 1970 and the protocol signed later.

minister hashim in his talk warmly praised the friendship between the peoples of the sudan and china and expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be further developed.

osman mustafa, assistant undersecretary of the ministry of planning, was present at the reception. yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, and wang shi-tao, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

the head of the chinese engineering and technical personnel who also spoke at the reception expressed gratitude for the accommodations accorded by the sudanese people and the reception given by the minister of planning.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Swedish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met arne geijer, chairman of the board of directors of swedish national enterprise and chairman of the parliament's committee for foreign affairs, and the members of the delegation of swedish national enterprise he is leading. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned including wang jun-sheng, wang tung, li yung-ting, sun hsi-fan and hsu erh-wei.

Delegation of Swedish National Enterprise Leaves Peking for Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

the delegation of swedish national enterprise led by arne geijer, chairman of the enterprise's board of directors and chairman of the parliament's committee for foreign affairs, concluded its visit to peking and left by air today for a visit to southern china.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng chi-hsien and wang yung-chien.

also present was arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Ambassador to France Huang Chen Meets with US Ambassador to France Arthur Watson

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 13, 1972)

the chinese and u.s. sides will stay in contact through various channels, announces the sino-u.s. joint communique of february 28, 1972.

the chinese and u.s. governments have decided through consultation that paris is to be a channel for the two sides to stay in contact.

in accordance with this, huang chen, ambassador of the people's republic of china to france, and arthur watson, ambassador of the united states of america to france, had a meeting at the chinese embassy here today.

Chinese Film "Red Detachment of Women" Televised by US National Broadcasting Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1972)

the chinese film "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet, was televised by the u.s. national broadcasting company (n.b.c.) and relayed by all its local stations yesterday afternoon, according to a new york report.

huang hua, permanent chinese representative to the united nations, was invited to see the televised film at the n.b.c. tv station.

woman reporter lucy jarvis of the n.b.c. tv station was the producer of the item. well-known american dancer gene kelly gave a running commentary.

according to the n.b.c. tv station, at least several million people throughout the united states viewed the item. congratulations were telephoned to the station on the showing of the film by a number of tv viewers as soon as they finished seeing the item.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Peasants Delegation from People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 14, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here today in honour of all members of the peasants delegation from the people's democratic republic of yemen. the delegation is led by feisal ali al attas, member of the people's supreme council of the p.d.r.y., member of the highest political committee of agriculture and agrarian reform, and governor of the fifth province.

among the guests was abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking.

attending were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned hsi tao-chung, cheng chung, chou chueh, hsing jen-hsien, liu kuang-ya, hu chin-ling and lin ai-li; and chinese peasants' representatives.

comrade wang kuo-chuan and delegation leader attas spoke at the banquet.

comrade wang kuo-chuan warmly praised the people of the p.d.r.y. for their great efforts and important achievements in building their country, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in supporting the just struggle of the palestinian and arab people and the people in the region of the arabian gulf. he sincerely wished them constant new victories on the road of independent development under the leadership of chairman salem robaya ali and the national front.

he said though china and the p.d.r.y. are separated by mountains and rivers, the people of the two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have forged a profound militant friendship. we are convinced that the delegation's present visit to china will provide another opportunity for us to learn from each other and will further develop the profound friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries.

feisal ali al attas congratulated the chinese people on the achievements they have made in all fields under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao.

the chinese people's achievements do not belong to the chinese people alone. they belong to the whole mankind, he said.

he said the chinese people honestly carry out the principles of internationalism, supporting the oppressed peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation. we also support the chinese people in their struggle, he added.

he expressed the belief that the friendship between the people of yemen and china would certainly be further strengthened and develop in the common struggle.

prior to the banquet, sha feng and wang kuo-chuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with feisal ali al attas and all members of the delegation.

the yemeni friends arrived here by air yesterday for a visit to china upon invitation. they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including hsi tao-chung. charge d'affaires ad interim abdulla aboda hamam was also present.

END